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FOR ZION'S HERALD

PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH.

tavera on the road. Then let the Fair day be al- charge with all its force is sustained. tered; and why may it not be? Because it is 2. Is the right of purchase guarantied by God? If so, this will sustain my charge beyond your reson Monday, than on any other day.

But why is it cue. God has made special enactments in favor of it; as you may see by turning to Ex. xx, 17—

of it; as you may see by turning to Ex. xx, 17—

of it; as you may see by turning to Ex. xx, 17 do not want to keep meat or cattle on hand on the xxi. 2, 21. Lev. xxv. 44-46. Deut. xv. 17. 2 Sabbath. If they should buy cattle in the middle Kings, iv. 1. Jer. ii. 14. Matt. xviii. 25. 1 Cor. of the week, they must kill some of them on Sat- vii. 21, 24. Eph. vi. 5. Col. iii. 22. 1 Tim. vi. danger of spoiling in warm weather, before Mon- bring one from the whole Bible positively against it. and, in many cases, the interest of a few, which a thing, and yet not own it. Now if to buy be to ly, and in the minds of some professing Christians a price, in the name of Watson, Calmet, and Henlation of God's law. It is to be remarked, howevan improvement of our condition. While disobe- your horse. For after I had paid for it, you might works out our ruin.

Look at the concomitants of the evil of driving cattle on the Lord's day. The whole neighborhood cannot sustain them, then I'll acknowledge my is disturbed, perhaps during service, or while going to or from church-and if the drove pass during intermission, it generally collects a number of children and young persons, who add to its own annoyance by their boisterous shouts. The droves arrive at some tavern near the Fair, some time during the Sabbath, and it frequently happens that sales, and sometimes large sales, are effected on

some steps for its suppression? a ferry by scores, to drive out of the city by dozens of chaises, in the summer especially, seems to be the order of the day for certain classes of the community, and all these bring up at length in ted to decoy the soul into a slumber on its own der the painful necessity of forbidding all people of personal examination. Without charity, we are the town, on pain of the law, to be found on his like "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." premises on the Sabbath. What melancholy fore-bodings, for themselves and for society, are premen in a bar-room on the Holy day of God! What is the object of their meeting? Is it the cultivation of their minds, the improvement of their moral and religious character, the confirmation of habits useful to themselves and to society? Quite filthy cigar, the raging bowl, if not the ruinous game, are the spice, the zest, if not the chief employment of such assemblages. And here let me remark, that I awfully fear parents, masters and guardians are very far from maintaining that wholesome restraint in the management of children and youth, which once reigned in New England, and which has wrought out for us, as a people, almost all which there is, pre-eminently excellent in our customs, institutions and laws. Smile as we will at puritanical strictness, God has set his seal of approbation upon those who honor him, by honoring his appointments. God grant to restore to us that general and sacred regard for the Sabbath, which once distinguished New England more than at the present-even if there comes back also some of that sternness and authority which, though they seem somewhat repulsive in this looser age, contributed much to make up that manly vigor and integrity of purpose and of feeling in our forefathers, sist successfully, the encroachments of arbitrary power, and to hand down to our times the greatest of all the boons they sought-" freedom to worship

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

God."

LETTERS TO THE REV. D. I. ROBINSON NO. IV.

DEAR BROTHER-You solicit an answer to your last eleven questions. I decline.

1. I have already answered the substance of those which relate to the subject of dispute be- mind-the heart of the church, must become more tween us.

gard opinion but very little, I decline.

assume, can never settle it.

thought I would state the ground and the points partiality. The power which is to effect these against which you must contend, that you may be great changes, is not physical, nor merely intellecnot as one who beateth the air.

right for you to purchase my services for six all our race. How influential with love are the dishonestly withholden from them.

months, by paying one hundred dollars? If so, would it be right for you to purchase my services for one hundred and fifty years? If you say the first is right, and not the latter, tell me why. But if you say the first be right, and the second right of necessity, tell me if Brother Scott's article be not libellous which charges this principle with being, "under any and all circumstances a thief, a robber, Ba. Brown-There is a custom in our country, and a murderer." If you say the first is not right,

which Christian people should make united efforts tell me what you mean by the concessions you to change; it is the driving of cattle on the Sab- have made directly in favor of it. Should you say bath. It is pleaded in excuse, that the fairs are this does not give you a right to dispose of me, I held on Monday, and the expense would be too ask, have you a right to dispose of your right in great to keep the cattle up on the Sabbath at a me? This is the ground you must contest, or my

urday, in order to save the expense of keeping 1, 2. 1 Pet. xi. 18. There, sir, are so many spethem over the Sabbath, and then, the meat is in cial enactments in favor. And I challenge you to day. And this is the grand reason: self-interest, 3. You suggest a thought that a man may buy

authorizes and sanctions in the minds of the world- purchase, and to purchase be to obtain, by paying too, the neglect of God's ordinances, and the vio- ry, whom I quoted, all the linguists that have ever written, and all the ortheopy and all the common er, in this and similar cases, that obedience to the sense of the world, I affirm that when a man buys Divine law is never followed by such disastrous a thing, "that thing invariably and absolutely is consequences as are apprehended; but always by his property." If you hold not, I shall never buy dience, sooner or later, in one way or another, say it was not my property, and still retain it in your own possession, which is abolitionism.

Disprove, dear brother, these points, and if I charge to be unjust.

Your brother in Christian liberty, E. SPRAGUE. St. Albans, Nov. 1.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL PIETY. MR. EDITOR-At no period of the Christian that holy day. Nor does the evil stop here; for church, has there been a more imperious call upon at these stands for cattle, large numbers of men its members to cultivate deep personal piety, than collect, for no religious purpose, but to waste their at the present. The days of persecution may have money in dram-drinking. Upwards of seventy dol- furnished motives more immediately active, but cerlars have been taken for spirits by the glass, at one tainly not more important. In view of immediate bar on a single Sabbath. Is there not evil enough death, the world loses its grasp upon the affections; in this custom, to induce the community to take its wealth, pleasures and honors assume their true insignificance, while the martyr goes joyfully to the The practice of tavern-hunting on the Sabbath is stake in sure and certain hope of immediate glory. very common. Indeed, it would seem as if this was the time specially chosen for this purpose by cision, and the heart surrenders to the vital influ-the young men of both city and country. To cross ence of revealed truth. The body expires, while

some famous Hotel, for amusement and recreation, spiritual state. The calls for active benevolence, in the way that each chooses. And notwithstand- and philanthropic effort, give energy to all that is ing the particularity and strictness of the present noble and generous in our natures. Hence the danlaws regulating taverns, still they are frequented by inhabitants of the towns and villages where partly of natural virtue, for personal holiness. Howthey exist; and many of the inn-keepers, I suppose, ever great the utility of our natural excellences, rather than offend their kind neighbors, will not do when sanctified by grace; without this sanctificaso much to keep them away, as one who pasted a tion, and by consequence the purification of all our notice on his tavern door, stating that he was un-

prises of the day. The heart that has no sympasented to our minds, by the assembling of young thy for them is rather an object of pity than of censure. When have the designs of Christians and philanthropists been more signally owned of God? Success beyond the most sanguine anticipations have crowned their efforts, while openings for more extended usefulness multiply with an unparalleled the reverse. The profane, or obscene jest, the ratio. The present age, with all its imperfections, must be called the age of beneficence, which like the orb of day, darts its beams in numberless directions, warming, cheering and fertilizing the moral world. Ere long, every department of human existence, social, civil and religious, shall experience its illuminating and meliorating beams. The consummation of that joyful but prophetic annunciation of the angels, " peace on earth and good will to man," shall be more than realized the world

over. It is then most cordially admitted, that the openings of Providence demand the most unwearied activity; but the zeal which prompts it, should be hallowed with fire from the altar of God. Perhans it is impossible to estimate the intensity of emotion and vigor of action, which a more fervent piety would induce. When the vast machinery of Christian benevolence now in operation, shall be no longer impeded by selfishness, and the momentum which propels it, shall be pure spontaneous love,which enabled them to perceive distinctly, and reothers, how mighty, I had almost said godlike, would be the result! How soon would "the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ," and "one song employ all nations," "worthy is the Lamb that was slain,"-Then every form of oppression shall disappear, and every man meet in his fellow a friend, and what is

more, a brother beloved. That revelation authorizes such anticipations cannot be successfully controverted; but their realization must be preceded by a deeper piety. The unearthly. Perhaps there is already as much ac-2. You ask for my opinion, or belief. As I re- tive benevolence, as present piety can sustain and direct. Worldly prudence and policy, falsely call-3. The contesting the subject on the ground you ed wisdom, is folly, contrasted with wisdom from above; which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, As you intend prosecuting the controversy, I easy to be intreated, full of good fruits and without tual, but moral. It is holy love, putting itself forth 1. Is it right to hold property in man? Is it in acts of self-denying, self-sacrificing sympathy for

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1836.

7 Itimsa

eousness of God.

world. In the former case, justice made it legally its Divine author has said that he who publishes it, ecessary; in the latter, the moral condition of is worthy of his hire. man renders it morally necessary. Hence while the Now my brethren, let me ask, do you support ted to move the most obdurate heart, to unfold the last quarterly-meeting? I ask you, the Stewards, By his example, as well as by positive requisition, have you done your duty to him? Ponder this

nigh subdued the world, the martyrs triumphed, how. It cannot be otherwise. He is a stranger and the church, feeble as was the flame which among you. He expended all his money in gethell. Many waters cannot quench love, nor even He fears the consequences. To beg of them, he floods drown it. It is an expulsive principle. It will not-no, he had rather die. To trumpet his

of mercy with angelic ardor. J. Horron. Boston, Dec. 5.

FOR ZION'S HERALD

MY FATHER HAS NOT KEPT A DROP OF LI-

QUOR IN HIS HOUSE FOR FIVE YEARS." Mr. Editor-The above sentence was addressed o me not long since, by a lad of 13 or 14 years, while The circumstances were these.

I had formerly known his father, as a gentleman any inquiry on the subject. I have recorded the circe, only as it serves in some degree to illusboy's father had been far gone in the path of the duty? We have labored; but alas, for the meat! drunkard, but he had ceased to drink, he had ceased

they are driven to the intoxicating bowl to stifle the Shall he have them? I must have an answer. feeling of their own degraded condition, on account cannot give it up, neither will I, till the work is of a parent's vices?

Middletown, Conn., Dec. 1.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

" The laborer is worthy of his hire." These are the words of the blessed Redeemer. They were addressed to his chosen ministers, who were about going forth to preach the gospel. They BROTHER BROWN-I have been highly delight-

-the duty of the people to furnish it.

presented their sacrifices according to the requisi- principles of our nature? tions of the law, the priests were well supported, Being a youth, I have hitherto felt very delicate But when the people backslid from God, and be- on this subject. At last, however when I could be not only to offer "polluted bread" to God, but to ses. eat of the same, beg, or die. Thus the first be- One is that of a brother who was an inveterate

most simple arguments; how unmoving hate, even | Thus the doctrine of both the Old and New Tes- stomach-proceeded from his constant spitting, What could not a thousand such spirits as those the land, to devote themselves to the spiritual incause of philanthropy? Mildness, benignity and claim to their support? Has God called them to mercy, associated with the most inflexible perse- this arduous work, and not called the people to verance in the prosecution of a holy purpose, have provide for them? Impossible! The duty of the covered their names with imperishable glory-a latter, is no less imperious than that of the former. glory, however, which derives all its lustre from And why will they not do it? They pay their Him, whose they were and whom they served .- shoemaker, blacksmith, physician and lawyer very Their philanthropy was not merely speculative, but pre-eminently practical, exercised at the expense of say an exorbitant salary—but respectable support? the highest personal sacrifices. They planned, and Are the ornaments of the feet, an iron hinge upon executed their plans themselves. By such men the barn door, a purgative or a tonic, for the body, and by such efforts, the world always has been, of more importance than a preached gospel, or the and always will be moved. Their example apsalvation of the soul? But the gospel is free. peals directly to the heart, and meets with a re- True, but must printers and book-binders thereponse in our common nature, perverted as it is .- fore, work for nothing, and starve? If not, why Sacrifice was required to propitiate an offended Je- then the minister? They print, and the minister hovali,-sacrifice is necessary to move a guilty circulates and explains. But free as the gospel is,

sacrifice of Christ appeased offended justice, and your minister? Understand me, I don't inquire secured all the ends of God's righteous administra- what you think of doing; but, do you support him tion, the example of his amazing sufferings, is fit- now? Have you paid him his full claim up to the true obliquity and enormity of depraved selfishness, each and all of you, have you paid him any thing the most distinctive attribute of degenerated man. - any thing like enough to support him? If not, hrist has imposed the necessity of sacrifice upon question, I beseech you, before God. It is of solall his disciples; and if need be, the sacrifice of emn importance. To say merely you have been negligent, don't excuse you. God will not let you But self-sacrifice, cannot be sustained without off so easy. Your minister suffers. He suffers in holy love. Armed with this the Apostles had well his feelings, in his influence, in his family, every burnt upon her alters, still survives the malice of ting to you. To dun his brethren, he dares not. purifies where it resides. Quick to perceive, and poverty wherever he goes, he is ashamed. Poor mighty to expel the intrusion of unhallowed emo-tions, it guards the principle of spiritual life im-he'll lose his congregation, and offend the church. planted in the soul by a flaming sword, which turns But he can't preach. His spirits are broken down. very way. It assimilates the soul to the likeness and he is discouraged. If he don't visit, talk and of its Creator, its holiest feelings become identified pray, he will be censured, and here he is. What with the highest interests of the universe, it burns can he do, I say again? Why, he can weep, and o lay itself out for God. Breathing this celestial pray, and lament, and drag about a heavy heart, element, man acquires his highest elevation, drinks and a weary body, till the year is gone, and then at the very fount of felicity, and moves in the cause leave without blessing, or being blest. He may try, but this is about all he will accomplish. And the fault is not so much his, as yours. Had you done well for him, he would have done well for

Now, brethren, if you have been deficient, be s no more. If you don't want your preacher, send him away. Tell him you don't want him. But if you do want him, support him. Don't let him be the only beggar in your streets. Don't let him by his eye sparkled with manly pride and satisfaction, his poverty, disgrace your society, and bring a reproach upon the ministry. I speak not for myself. Thank Heaven, I have been saved from these of respectability, but alas, the last I had heard of him, he was rapidly becoming a confirmed drunkard, and a drunkard's grave, and a drunkard's eternity apparently, were to be his inevitable doom. Years had passed away, and I was returning toward my native place, when I have been saved from these things. I speak for suffering brethren. I speak in the fullness of my soul. Brethren, there must be an alteration. Methodist preachers can endure these things no Longer. They bore them patiently in your weakness, and infancy; but that day has gone by. The most of you are now able. place, when I accidentally met the lad referred to, and heard from him the remark, before I had made have made provision for themselves before they came among you; but the Master forbade it. He trate the feelings of our young children, at least in said, "the laborer is worthy of his meat." Have some instances, who have drunken parents. The we mistaken our call, or have you neglected your

O brethren, give this subject another thoughtto sell the poisonous liquid, and though five years had another prayer. It deeply concerns you. Winter passed away the lad had not forgotten his own in- is driving on,-your preacher wants furniture, creased importance and respectability on the account! clothes, bedding, wood, and a winter's stock of Why is it that the children of drunkards so often provisions. Shall he have them? It is for you to follow the steps of their parents? Is it not in part say. Don't say yes, unless you mean to start about at least, to be accounted for by the supposition that done. I have opened my mouth on this subject, never to close it, till I see a reformation, the Lord being my helper. Regard my prayer, I entreat you, brethren, and take hold of this subject in ear-Yours in love,

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

TOBACCO.

imply not only a principle of right, on their part, ed in reading the articles which have appeared in but of duty off the part of the people. It was your very valuable paper, discountenancing the their right to have their meat without labor or care, use of tobacco. If you will permit me to appear for the first time in the Herald, I would speak In this provision for his ministers, the Saviour few words on the politeness of that practice, which only followed the economy of God in the Mosaic should be hated by all Christians. Says Dr. Musdispensation. According to that, the priests were sey, "true politeness, is kindness, kindly expresto have no landed inheritance in Canaan, probably sed." But what politeness is there in a practice, because their whole attention was needed in the which unfits a man for the social circle, and for service of the altar. God, however, did not neg- the abode of refinement? What politeness is there lect them. He gave them an abundant inheritance in an indulgence, which makes a man a burden to in the sacrifices of the people, which they were a large part of his acquaintance, by causing him to set apart to offer. These were not to be of the intrude on all the delicate sensibilities of nature? leavings of the people, which some seem to think Is there true kindness in his heart, who can disgood enough for the minister, but of the first fruits gust us by spitting tobacco juice on our carpets, of the lands, herds and flocks, without blemish .- hearths, furniture, and sometimes on our garments? While, therefore, the people did their duty, and Can any subject be more revolting to the intuitive

and had only to give themselves to their work. in regard to writing, and diffident about speaking came worldly and covetous, so that they either silent no more, I have begun to speak. And what brought no sacrifices, or those only which were de- has been the result? I have found that even tofiled, such as the sick and lame of their flocks, and bacco chewers, are not impervious to the attacks of the damaged fruits of their fields, the priests had argument and illustration. I will mention two ca-

came last, and the last first; so that the priests chewer, and whose habits in this respect were being insulted and impoverished, were driven from such, as to make it very unpleasant to sit or pass the altar to mercenary employments to procure near him even in church. I found him groaning what the unrighteous cupidity of the people had and pining under debility from his indulgence. I showed him that his complaint-a weakness at the Mercy?

Whole No. 376.

when clothed with the highest moral demonstration! The wrath of man worketh not the right- ought to be sustained by the people. This is reasonable. If ministers give up their inheritance in was received to his stomach in an improper state for digestion, and this causing an unremitted acof Brainerd, Howard and Martyn accomplish, in the terests of the people, have they not an imperious tion of that organ, produced his debility. He dashed to the earth the cause-the effect ceasedhe recovered.

Another, who was so strenuously attached to his snuff-box, that he took snuff without being conscious of it, and supposed it impossible for any one to persuade him to abandon the practice. He hurled the box into the flames, and uses no more.

North Brookfield, Nov. 22.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. REFLECTIONS OF A YOUNG SAILOR,

WHILE STANDING ON MOUNT OLIVET. And do I stand upon the spot where once my Saviour stood, and view the scenes on which he cast his eyes, and behold the city over which he wept. Is it true, that my Lord and Master after he had lifted up his hands and blessed them, from this very place arose, and a cloud received him out of the sight of the wondering multitude? Was this hill distinguished by the presence of the Lord of Hosts, and King of kings, and by being the last place which was pressed by his holy feet? And am I allowed by kind providence to stand upon the ground where Je-

sus Christ has stood? This must be holy ground. Though it has been a great while since this mount was thus distinguished, and though time and men have altered the scene, yet the hill remains the same, and Christ remains the same. He fills the hearts of his followers with grateful sensations and love to him, which renders every place visited by him on earth, exquisitely near and

dear to every Christian.

I see the same wide-extended plain, the same sky stretched over my head, the same hill country at my back, the same sea on my left, and on the right the same valley; but all else, how altered. I see before me no busy and populous city. There is a city, but not the one over which the Saviour wept. That has ong since crumbled to dust. The walls of that mighty metropolis have been thrown down, and there remaineth now not one stone upon another. There are now no adoring disciples, scattering the seed of lifc. There are no vast multitudes gathered round their Lord to hear the words of life and salvation .-There are no crowds listening to the doctrines of repentance and faith, and receiving the pardon of their sins. There is now heard no sound of prayer. No song of praise rises from this mount. No, all is sunk in heathenism, Mahometanism, or Romanism, spreading dreadful contagion all over this once enlightened land. Those who once embraced the true faith, have been dispersed, have left the city of their worldly repose, and are now strangers in a foreign land. The silent gloom of this place, speaks their dreadful perversion. The day is not far distant, when the ascended Redeemer shall return to judge the world .-"Behold I come quickly," say the Scriptures. The earth shall tremble at his approach, nations shall fear, and princes shall strive to hide themselves. Men shall call upon the rocks to cover them at them from the presence of their Judge. A sad and sore destruction shall then come upon the wicked .-The earth shall quake, and melt like wax before the wrath of God. The sun shall be darkened, and the moon turned to blood.

THE GOODNESS OF PROVIDENCE.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

Winter, with his hoary beard and fiery proboscis, whence hung glittering icicles like jewels from barbarian nose, now stripped the forest of its green leaves, the gardens of their blushing honors, and cast them away like worthless weeds to wither and die, and return like man, and all created nature to their common mother, earth.

There are those who complain of the different dispensations of providence to man and the world be inhabits; that the former knows but one fleeting spring, while the other every revolving year renews its youthful beauty till the consummation of all things

But beshrew such pestilent humgruffians! hath not the wise Dispenser of all good things made ample amends by giving us memory to recall our youthful pleasures; fancy to paint a thousand scenes fairer and more delicious than spring ever offcred to the eve of mortals?

And, last and best of all, hath he not given us Hope, whose glorious visions far exceed all that the May of life ever realized? The richest gifts showered on the earth; her diamonds, gold, and carpets of flowers; her power of renewing all her youthful charms at each revolving year, are nothing to those bestowed on man; his reason, and his immortality.

Yet let us not undervalue our good old mother earth, for good she is, ay, and beautiful too, whether clothed in the eastern magnificence of imperial green or basking in the glowing gold of summer sunshine, or flaunting like Joseph in the many-colored coat of autumn, or wrapped in her wintry winding-sheet, she awaits like the just man the hour when she shall arise more glorious for her long sleep.

Who can contemplate her smiling valleys, rich meadows, golden harvests, grateful flowers, whispering woods, endless winding rivers, boundless pathless seas, full-bosomed hills, and cloud-capped mountains without a feeling of awful recognition of Infinite Power? Who can behold the admirable union and aptness with which all these participate in one great end without doing homage to Infinite Wisdom?

And who can revel in the balmy air, inhale the breath of the meadows and the flowers, listen to the music of her birds, her brooks, her whispering leaves, her answering echoes, and taste her other bounteous gifts of all that man can wish or enjoy, without bowing his head in grateful acknowledgment of Infinite

We had the pleasure of listening to an address of this eminent minister of the Church on Monday eve-28th ult., in Forsyth street church, before an

overflowing audience. After a hymn of praise, the Rev. Dr. Bangs addressed the throne of grace, and the congregation unite with him in the solemn thanksgiving offered to God for the safe return of our beloved brother from his tour in Europe, and for the hopes indulged of his fu-

ture health and usefulness.

The motto chosen for the discourse was Isaiah, 21st chapter, 11th and 12th verses, "The burden of He calleth to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye; return, come." After a suitable exposition of these words, Dr. Fisk presented a narrative of his visit to various transatlantic countries, interspersed with observations respecting their moral, religious, and political condition, and especially in relation to the bearing of their several governments upon the interests of Christianity

His remarks with respect to Great Britain and her immediate dependencies were very brief, on account, as was stated, of the direct and frequent communication, commercial and otherwise, by means of corres-pondence, newspapers, and periodicals, between that country and this, which rendered minute detail unsary. He alluded, however, to the lamentable declension of religion, which, to some extent, was acthe result of the political conflict in which the Established Church and the Dissenters of all denominations are involved. How this conflict may terminate, seems difficult to predict. While it continues, it must be prejudicial to the cause of evangelical religion.— Nevertheless, British Christians are doing much, more perhaps than all the world beside, for the promotion of Protestantism and Christianity. Blot Britain from the map of the world, and remove British Christians from the instrumentalities of truth and religion, and then would be extinguished one of the chief luminaries of Christendom. There are mighty minds at work there; and a great army of evangelical Christians, constrained by the love of Christ, are vigorously engaged in benevolent and religious efforts, which are astonishing the world by their extent, and confound-

ing infidelity by their success.

He next spoke of Germany, where he found fulfilled in painful reality, what information from that country had led him to fear. A most revolting system of rationalism pervades those seats of religion and learning, once so orthodox, and where the light of the reformation burned so brightly. Evangelical piety has almost become extinct, and infidelity, in the form of Pantheism, has overspread the land. Still there are a few among the Christian ministry in Germany who have not defiled their garments, and in these, under God, rests the hope of the Church and the na-

Switzerland seems to have participated in these spiritual calamities, and the motal desolations which follow in their train. Even the canton of Geneva itself, where so many master spirits of the glorious re-formation once preached the unsearchable riches of Christ, is almost overrun with error and heresy. But there is so much zeal and benevolence in the few faithful men of God who courageously withstand the overflowing tide of irreligion, as to furnish ground to hope for the regeneration of this land.

An interesting account was next given of the kingdom of Sardinia. Its geographical position was accurately and beautifully described. In this sovereignty a feeble Church, truly a little flock, exists, which has to contend with great persecution and suffering. Efforts to do good are met with powerful opposition from popery, to whose interests the king is pledged. In Tuscany a similar state of things is found. The doctor here delighted the audience with a brief narrative of the zeal and persevering efforts of a pious lady, who, in attempting to establish "infant schools' in this principality, was greatly opposed by the grand duke until, through the influence of public opinion, he withdrew his opposition. The intrepidity of this female, in re-opening her school as often as it was broken up, is truly remarkable. The duke and ducht length, induced to visit the city where she taught, and witness an exhibition of her success and usefulness, on which occasion the latter was affected to tears, and the duke greatly interested, though he remarked to some one who accosted him in terms of approbation on the subject, "We must not forget that these schools are introduced by a heretic." This same lady has established similar schools in Florence, and though his highness still thinks "they ought to be watched," he uses no active means to put It is a fact deserving special notice, that this Christian heroine has gone to Rome, resolved upon establishing an infant school, to inculcate the maxims of true religion and virtue in the walls of the eternal city; and little doubt of her success is entertained by those who have witnessed her patience and perseverance in

Many important facts were communicated in relation to Italy, particularly with respect to the idolatries of the Romish religion and popish intolerance, in which that country is bound. The particulars of an interview with his holiness Pope Gregory were related, in which were some novel points. And from the facts presented, it would seem that even in Rome, before the frowning Vatican, the truth of God had for lodgment. There is an infant Protestant Church here, which, though their place of worship is outside the wall of the city, is nevertheless prospering to some extent. Cardinals have been obliged to publish and circulate tracts in Rome, to vindicate the claims of their religion against those of Protestantism. In this interview, the pope was pleased to express his admiration of the United States, especially because Roman Catholics enjoy here equal privileges with other churches. On being told that in this country there is no national church, and that all religious persussions are alike tolerated, his holiness remarked, True toleration consists in permitting every person to worship God according to his own views." And yet the Bible, as Dr. Fisk had the opportunity to observe, is included in the "Index Expurgatorius," and classed with the heretical books whose circulation among the people is prohibited. This "Index" posted up at all the custom houses and other public

places for the government of the faithful. The moral condition of France was alluded to in a manner calculated to awaken the deepest sympathy in behalf of that ill-fated country. Under the presont government free toleration now exists there, and a national Protestant Church is organized, which is however unhappily divided and distracted by bigotry and heresy to a deplorable extent, and in conseque effects but little. There is, though, an evangelical association in France, composed of pious and devoted men, who are zealously laboring to diffuse vital godliness among the people. Several striking incidents were given, illustrative of the depravity and infidelity of the French people, in view of which the duty and obligation of missionary efforts among them were urged with power and effect. The Wesleyan Missionary Society have made a beginning with encouraging prospects, but their labors are circumscribed in consequence of their pressing calls from the East and West Indies, and the British dependencies elsewhere. Much more ought to be done by British and

American Christians to evangelize France. But we have not the ability nor the space in our columns to do justice to the various topics introduced into this valuable address, replete as it was with in-struction, abounding with facts and observations, many of which were new, all of them striking and important. After having read the productions of most of the foreign tourists who have given to the American public the result of their travels in Europe, we are persuaded that the religious statistics of the vari-

itual condition of Great Britain and the continent commanded to do, what God more than three thousand more thoroughly investigated than by this observing years ago, under the Mosaix Dispensation, positively traveller. And we take pleasure in informing the commanded the Jews not to do. In the wide domain public that the doctor will shortly publish a full ac-

tions is coming up to this work most nobly, will the Methodists of New York be wanting in efforts to aid the Wesleyan University? We hope not. So far as local preferences have a bearing upon a subject like this, ours would naturally find another direction.

But by the second of these laws a still more astonishing fact is disclosed. If the first effectually preliment the second of the selection is the second of the second of the selection is the second of the se

ren, they made, through Dr. Fisk, a donation to the University, amounting to about \$2000. The attention and respect which, we learn from various sour-University, amounting to about \$2000. The attention and respect which, we learn from various sources, were paid to our esteemed brother by the British and Irish conferences, and elsewhere, during his travels, are highly gratifying to his friends in this country, and creditable to himself. As the delegate of the General Conference of the M. E. church, he demeaned himself with the dignity that became his leaves as a minister of Christ and the result have every thore are such thing existed among them.

Where, then, I would ask, is the warrant, the justification, or the palliation of American Slavery from Hebrew servitude? How many of the southern slaves would now be in bondage according to the law of Moses? Not one. You may observe that I have carefully avoided using the term slavery when speak-demeaned himself with the dignity that became his his apostolic appearance and manners, won for him the respect and affection of his new associates. He same that is applied to Abraham, to Moses, to Elisha the respect and affection of his new associates. He returns to the United States unchanged, and with increased claims to the confidence and affectionate regard of his brethren. The same simplicity and meekness that characterized him before his visit, are still conspicuous. His intercourse with foreign nations has neither altered his habits nor religion. He made his tour in the character of a plain Methodist minister and did not find that necessity which some minister, and did not find that necessity which some have plead in justification for the ridiculous change in their external appearance, exhibited after a visit to foreign countries. We were particularly pleased to the place his cover that the God of mercy and of truth ever sanctioned such a system of cruelty and wrong. It is blasphemy hear him say, that he returned to his own country with all his American feelings not only undiminish ed, but augmented by all he had seen abroad.

There was no part of the address to which we lis-tened with more interest than when the distinguished speaker pourtrayed in glowing colors the dangers to which young men are exposed, particularly in the cities of Europe, in making a foreign tour. The effect can hardly be otherwise than disastrons in a moral point of view to those whose principles are no well guarded and defended by the sanctifying influence of pure religion. "Had I a son," said Dr. Fisk, "I would be unwilling to subject his principles to so severe an ordeal," and yet multitudes of young men re annually ruined in their morals by this method of finishing their education, as it is called. His remarks on this topic struck us as both timely and judicious.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. HEBREW SERVITUDE.

BROTHER BROWN-You are aware of the many atempts made to justify slavery in the United States, by appeals to the sacred Scriptures. It has been supposed that the servitude of the heathen under the Jewish dis- way to join the combatants for liberty in Texas. pensation, affords not only an excuse, but a sufficient justification of slavery as it exists among us. A slight ex- used to procure this sympathy, and also amination of this subject, will, however, convince all of teers to go to Texas, has been the extensive circulation the fallacy of a plea of justification, founded upon an ex- Texan Land Scrip. ample, which has hardly one point of similarity to the Few persons are aware of the great amount of this thing to be justified.

Yours &c.

F. P. TRACY.

ants who were "of the heathen round about;"in speaking of the law, "Thou shalt not rule over him with rigor, but shalt fear thy God," remarks, "this law, Lev. xxv. 43, it is true, speaks expressly of slaves who were of Hebrew descent; but as alien born slaves were engrafted into the Hebrew Church Texas, than they have in the moon ; and the value of al-

by circumcision, there is no doubt but that it applied to slaves;" if so, then we may reasonably suppose present struggle against Mexico. that the other protective laws extended to them also; and that the only difference between Hebrew and Heathen servants lay in this, that the former served owned in the United States than the utmost bounds of but six years unless they chose to remain longer, and Texas can contain, and that this scrip rises and falls in were always freed at the death of their masters;hereas the latter served until the year of Jubilee ough that might include a period of forty-nine ears .- and were left from father to son There are however two other laws which I have

which he shall choose, in one of thy gates where it

liketh him best: thou shall not oppress him." Deut. 2. "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the in-

Deut, xxv. 10. and no man had a right to deliver him back to him again, and not only so, but the absconded servant was to choose where he should live, and no Jew was permitted to oppress him. He left his master just as our Northern servants leave us; we have no power to compel them to remain with us, and no man has any right to oppress them; they go and dwell in that place where it chooseth them, and live just where they like. Is it so at the South? Is the poor runaway slave protected by law from the violence of that

ore accurately ascertained, nor the moral and spir- tian Dispensation, in the nineteenth century, we are public that the doctor will shortly publish a full account of his tour, with such observations as his cultivated mind enabled him to make on the scenes and circumstances that surrounded him, and which cannot fail to be a work of the greatest interest and value. At the conclusion of the services, it was proposed that a subscription be opened for the endowment of the western of the Westevan University, the situation of the Westevan University, the situation is the death of Stochen and becoming the that a subscription be opened for the endowment of the persection of the Wesleyan University, the situation now held by Dr. Fisk, by raising the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose, to be denominated "the New-York endowment." Though this proposition was submitted to the audience at a late hour, several subscriptions of \$500 each, with some of smaller amount, were received. A respectable commencement toward accomplishing the laudable object was ed as the query is thundered down into her ear, made, and the whole amount ought to be forthcom"Who hath required this at thy hand?" It will be ing from this city without difficulty. Rev. J. C. Green, found no excuse then that the Constitution of our the conference agent for the institution, will call upon its friends to receive what they may feel willing to contribute; and we earnestly commend the subject to the lovers of religion and science, as worthy their patronage and liberality. To Methodists espe-cially we would make a direct appeal. While other denominations in this city and throughout the coun- Maker; and we will assuredly be condemned and try are endowing their institutions in a liberal and becoming namer, and our own Church in other second punished for obeying Man rather than God, if we do not speedily repent and bring forth fruits meet for re-

But we lose sight of these in view of considerations forbade even voluntary servitude being perpetual. On involving the interests of our whole church. The Wesleyan University is a part of our beloved Methodism—a literary star of the first magnitude in her Judea, and Liberty was proclaimed to all the inhabitfirmament, and we desire to see its light, unobstructed by any embarrassment whatever, poured upon the Church and the country. We cannot but believe that this institution is destined to perform a prominent part in training up the youth of our land in scinario field off, and their manacles were burst, for there is no evidence that Jewish servants ever felt the weight of iron chains, and collars, and handcuffs; but I do say that even the man who had voluntarily sold himself, ence and religion, to accomplish which its funds should be ample, and its endowment permanent.

As a token of the good will of our British breth-law was evidently designed to prevent the oppression

station, while his talents as a minister of Christ, and that no such thing existed among that people; the against Him.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1836.

TEXAS.

One of the most astonishing of the moral phenon of the present day, is the sympathy so extensively preva-lent in the Northern States, in behalf of the Texans, as they are called. Of all the causes which ever gave ocasion to a part of a nation to take arms against the government, we consider those which gave rise to the resistance of these Texans, the most unjustifiable and unholy. We are sure our readers, with ourselves, will await with solicitude Dr. Fisk's forthcoming book. order that the inhabitants may enjoy the liberty of hold-

ing slaves. In order to accomplish this object, assistance must be had from the United States, and we have seen (to the surprise of most who did not understand the powerful motives used) large parties of armed emigrants on their

We have no doubt, however, that the principal means

trash which is now in the hands of speculators in the The following remarks of Miss Grimke, on the subject Northern and Western States, particularly in the large f the servitude of the heathen among the Jews, and es- cities. As some may not understand what this land pecially on the delivery of the servant who had escaped scrip is, we will explain. The genuine is manufactured from his master, are like the rest of her appeal, good, and in this way. The holders of the large grants from the will well repay the perusal. Will you publish the ex- Mexican Government, by themselves or agents appointed by them, issue certificates, (drawn up in legal form, somewhat like a bond) entitling the holder to a certain portion of land, say one Labor, which is 177 acres, or perhaps a square league. This land he is to receive when We come now to examine the case of those ser- it shall have been surveyed by the agents of the present Were they left entirely unprotected by law? Horne, and printed on bill paper, becomes a capital bait to lure holders. This certificate being handsomely engraved, the greedy speculators, who unfortunately form too large a portion of our community. This scrip is manufactured, however, by many who have no more title to lands in

> most all the real titles depends upon the success of the When it is known that in the shape of this scrip, spurious and genuine, a greater amount of Texan land is value with the varying prospects of success in accomplishing their independence, it ceases to be a matter of wonder, that a lively interest should be felt by these scrip holders, and by them communicated to their friends, and

ot yet noticed. The one effectually prevented all the community. involuntary servitude, and the other completely abolished Jewish servitude every fifty years. They were the plainest rules of right and wrong in the intercourse qually operative upon the Heathen and the Hebrew. of nations, should be so openly violated, as we daily see 1. "Thou shall not deliver unto his master the ser- and hear, without calling forth the severest reprehension. vant that is escaped from his master unto thee. He Companies of men are openly enlisted by men professing shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place to hold commissions in the Texan army, and publicly marched through our territory with the Texan banner floating over their heads, and arms in their hands, to invade a country at profound peace with us, and join in an insurrection against her authority. Vessels are openly habitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you." fitted out in our ports to aid in the same enterprize, and arms and provisions are furnished without the least hin-Here, then, we see that by this first law, the door drance. Nay, more; the public property is taken for the of Freedom was opened wide to every servant who had any cause whatever for complaint; if he was unhappy with his master, all he had to do was to leave him, Santa Anna were furnished from that place, and that "every stand of public arms deposited at that place by the State, have been sent to Texas with the connivance of those who had charge of them."

> FREEWILL BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SO-CIETY .- We have received the Third Annual Report of this Society, which we have examined with deep interest, The establishment of a Foreign Mission, is a great and

new energy and spiritual life to our churches, and arousing them to a deeper and more fervent feeling of interest in the great objects of benevolent enterprize."

nations from sin and bring them under the banner of the Saviour.

The Society has about \$1300 in its Treasury. We conratulate the Freewill Baptists upon the successful comnencement of their undertaking, and we devoutly pray God to continue to bless and prosper them.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE .- We learn from the South tion of \$250 made.

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE AT THE WEST .- We reevangelical denominations there, it meets with opposition.

We find in a late number of the Western Christian Adocote, an account of the Second Anniversary of the Kentucky Conference Missionary Society, held at Louisville, Oct. 24. The following resolutions were passed, accompanied by pertinent addresses.

eads, the hands, and hearts of both preachers and peo- and though at the others we have not seen all we desire,

"The speaker said the head should devise the planthe best ways and means to accomplish the noble objects of the gospel. The hands should labor in active enterprise for the good of mankind. The heart, occupied by the best feelings of our sanctified natures, should accord with the head and hands, in ardent desire and fervent prayer, for " Resolved, That the missionary cause has ever been,

and in the very constitution of things, must be carried forward by sacrifice and suffering.
"Resolved, That the conversion of the world to Chris-

silver thimble, money and all, making in the whole more the entire vicinity.

the British Parliament, an able committee was appointed, of the signs of the times. Our congregations are in genof which J. S. Buckingham, Esq., was chairman, to instiery lover of America, a warm and efficient friend of the now sailing under American colors, in which no alcohol ause, to command for our navy, the respect of the world.

iana was made by President Jefferson, during the first term of his administration. It included all that vast territory West of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and was bought for 15 millions of dollars. Part of this sum was paid by claims which American merchants had upon France, for wrongs suffered from the preceding revolutionary governments of France. It is a remarkable fact, nentioned by President Adams in his Eulogy on James Madison, that the whole remnant of the 15 millions, was, in the midst of a raging war, with the knowledge and assent of the British Government, furnished to Napoleon by 80 have professed to find pardon, about 40 of whom have English bankers, to be expended in preparations for the been received on probation. We have omens of good on conquest of England, by an invasion from France!

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1836. To the Editor of Zion's Herald. Dr. Fisk's arrival at New York City-His addresses

descriptive of his tour-His reception at Middletown -Wesleyan University-It should be sustained. DEAR SIR-Probably the friends of Methodism in New England will be pleased to hear something of Dr. Fisk .-

He arrived in health and safety in this city about ten days since, in the ship Roscoe. Last Sabbath forenoon the Dr. terized by ease, simplicity, elegance and strength; no ing words: far reaching after pompous, bombastic expressions. As far reaching after pompous, bombastic expressions. As fallow Citizens of the Senate and House of Kepresentatives: he is a good model for young men. Last Monday even-Christianity. After the close of the address, a proposition was made to the audience, that Dr. Fisk be requested to wish for the publication of such a book; and it is now un- ernment. derstood, we shall have a volume or two from the Docthe students particularly manifest the most ardent at- relates to the Texan war tachment, and the highest regard for his character. His influence over them is of the best kind, and must do great session, that our conduct in relation to that struggle is re-

The city of Middletown has a nne location by nature, dispute between Spain and Mexico herself; and, I trust and art has put up the buildings with a good degree of taste and neatness. The University buildings are situated on a beautiful elevation which ascends gradually from the river, and give a commanding view of the city, and of the opposite side of the river. The Institution is prosperous; but this circumstance, should, of itself, teach us great caution, lest it lead us into the great error of suffering public elevation by nextigitive or prejudge.

ous countries visited by Dr. Fisk, have never been master unto them. By human law, under the Chris- tember, 1835. The letters which they write home, ex- have given the best evidence of their skill, and ability in hibit them as men of intelligence and fervent picty. May teaching, that of actual experiment. The mode of in-God bless them in their labors and privations.

The following paragraph from the Report, shows that be mentioned, to prove this statement. The friends of struction is critical and thorough, and certain facts might the best way to kindle and increase the Missionary spirit Methodism in New England should come up in their at home, is to place men in the field abroad. They will united strength to support and build up this Institution.—

Other denominations have the control of the oldest and at home, is to place men in the field abroad. They will not be left to suffer. There is no danger of this.

"During the past year, some auxiliary societies have been organized, which have contributed liberally to the funds of the Parent Institution, and some communications have been forwarded from different parts of the connection, containing the cheering intelligence of deep and ardent interest in the cause, and giving encouraging tokens, that the blessee spirit of Missions was imparting which shall bless the world, and under God purify the new energy and spiritual life to our churches, and groups.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. GLASTENBURY CIRCUIT.

DEAR BROTHER-We are enjoying on this Circuit some very refreshing seasons. At one of the lecture appointments, we have had a revival from the time of our coming to the Circuit. The work commenced under the Western Christian Advocate that this Conference com- labors of Br. L., an exhorter, about the time of the last menced its first session at Batesville, Arkansas, Nov. 2. session of the New England Conference; but finding it Bishop Morris presided, and was in good health. Sever- impracticable by reason of his worldly occupations to give al preachers from the Erie and Tennessee Conferences it that attention which it demanded, he called to his aid have joined this Conference which appears to be almost several brother exhorters from another charge, who, toentirely the offspring of the Tennessee Conference. A Conference Missionary Society was formed and a collection this work. We have done what we could by lecturing and visiting, and we now number about 100 as the sub-The number of members within the bounds of the jects of saving grace, about 80 of whom have joined so-Coeference is as follows: Whites, 2733, Colored, 599, Inciety; and though the work is not now progressing as dians, 1225; Total 4557. Travelling preachers 40-lo- powerfully as it has been, there are a number of instances of awakening among us still.

The subjects of this work have been mostly persons in oice to be able to state to our friends, that the Missionary class; some in middle life, and a few who have numbercause at the West and South West, is a favorite subject ed nearly fourscore years. In one family, persons in three with our people. This should be cause of devout gratitwo others, nearly all have passed from death unto life.

We have suffered great inconvenience for want of a place to meet in sufficiently large to accommodate the congregations, but we expect this evil will soon be remedied, as we have already commenced building a house of worship. There is also at another appointment, a good work in

There is also at another appointment, a good work in "Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting, the missionary enterprise is one of vast importance to the prosperity of the church, and as such, should engage the prosperity of the church, and as such, should engage the and though at the others we have not seen all we desire, we are still encouraged to trust in the Lord.

Yours, &c. GEORGE MAY.

S. Glastenbury, Conn., Dec. 3.

WESTON CIRCUIT, VT. I esteem it a high privilege to contribute a little to the

revival department of your paper, as it is now in my power to do it. The Lord is mercifully reviving his work on weston Circuit. It commenced in a corner of the town of Weston Circuit. It commenced in a corner of the town of Winhall, at a meeting of several days continuance, duty as well as the high privilege of every lover of Jesus Christ to aid in the glorious enterprise."

Weston Circuit. It commenced in a corner of the town of Winhall, at a meeting of several days continuance, held by myself and colleague the first of Nov. The first day of the meeting, the Lord was with us of a truth: S Weston Circuit. It commenced in a corner of the town day of the meeting, the Lord was with us of a truth; 8 At the close of the addresses, a contribution was call- or 10 came forward for prayers, and some few received od for, when fifteen persons contributed \$10 each, and comfort to their minds. The work at first, was principalfifty \$5 each. The plates were then sent through the ly confined to children of 10 or 12 years of age. It next congregation, and were soon returned with \$40, and a "widow's mite," which consisted of a beautiful reticule,

The work is spreading into several other towns; Londonderry, Landgrove and Peru, and bids fair, I think, to GENEROUS TESTIMONY.—During the last session of sweep through the whole Circuit; that is, if I can judge of which J. S. Buckingnam, Esq., was chaintened to the an inquiry into the causes of Shipwrecks in the British Merchant service. Their testimony, says the Temperance Intelligencer, is as honorable to their candor And although the reformation has been rapid in its spread Temperance Intelligencer, is as interesting to our patriotic feelings.

And although the leading to the country, there has not for this thinly inhabited part of the country, there has not It is a testimony which we should think would make evmanifested any such great excitement, as I have witnessry lover of America, a warm and tention manifested any such great excitement, as I have witness-Temperance Reformation. Twelve hundred ships are ted in many other revivals; yet their convictions are rational, and their conversion appears to be clear and sound. is drunk. This one fact is doing more than any other Thus the Lord, is causing this solitary place to be glad and rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

All who have joined any where as yet, have joined us, PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.—The purchase of Louis- and quite a number more I think, will join soon. All

HENRY J. WOOLLEY.

Londonderry, Vt. Dec. 3.

BARRE, MASS.

The Lord has been and is graciously reviving his work, on some parts of this circuit. In Ware and Barre, a reviother parts of the Circuit. We are expecting still greater things. Lord increase our faith.

M. P. ALDERMAN. Yours in Christ, Barre, Mass., Dec. 3.

A WARNING .- For disturbing religious worship in the M. E. Church in Dorchester, a young man was recently fined eight dollars and costs, which amounted to \$13.49. His offence was running down stairs at three different times, in a noisy manner.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We shall be able only to advert to some of the most preached in the Forsyth Street church, a sound plain in- interesting topics of the President's Message and make teresting discourse. Dr. Fisk's public speaking is charac- a few short extracts. The following are his commenc-

Addressing to you the last annual message I shall eving, Dr. Fisk delivered an address in the same church to er present to the Congress of the United States, it is a a very large audience, giving a brief sketch of his tour in to the Congress of the United Europe, of the state of Protestantism, and of the cause of beloved country has attained; with no causes at home or Education in several countries, and shewing in this manner the state of the world, or a part of it, and the duty of
American Christians in reference to their conversion to

He states that the question of our North Eastern bounprepare for publication, a narrative of his tour; the audience rose en masse, thus testifying their unanimous dary is still unadjusted with his Britanic Majesty's gov-

The diplomatic relations with France have been retor's pen which will be interesting, and instructive, and sumed, and there is now between the two nations a muadd something to our denominational literature. Last tually beneficial intercourse. With Russia, Austria, Prus-Tuesday morning, two young gentlemen from the Uni- ia, Naples, Sweden, and Denmark the best understandversity at Middletown, met Dr. Fisk and lady in this city, ing exists. The claims of American citizens on Portuthey being a committee from the University, and accom- gal and Antwerp are admitted to be just, and are to be panied them home to Middletown. I had the pleasure of pressed to a settlement. The claims on Brazil are of long isiting the seat of the University the same day. The standing, but he thinks they will be peaceably though riends of Dr. Fisk were rejoiced at his safe return, and tardily acknowledged and paid. The following paragraph

gold.

The city of Middletown has a fine location by nature, dispute between Spain and Mexico herself; and, I trust way slave protected by law from the violence of that master whose oppression and cruelty has driven him from his plantation or his house? No! no! Even the free states of the North are compelled to deliver unto his master the servant that is escaped from his

of the Texans to become its gratification depends rious and conflicting inter and uncertain in itself, i duct to misconstruction i and prone to suspect the with ambitious designs an

DECEMBER 14, 183

The President states the terminated, because he (discretionary authority to vance into territory claime protect our frontier from d

Commercial treaties proenterprising merchants and with the distant government good understanding still exi The receipts into the Tre 47 millions-the customs b public lands 24 millions, an laneous sources. 36 million the several states, agreeably

posites of public money.

The President speaks at revenue and the distributi ceived his reluctant approv that act was merely for the of the U. States in the Stat until they may be wanted for government, it has been en to give the money to the been advised to use it as means of refunding it who ites without intending to r bank, charged with the saf ey, has to convert the same

consent of the government He speaks strongly agains shall produce any surplus of our free institutions, and the right of bearing arms, fence in the hands of a star more dangerous to their lib ernment to accumulate imm wond the supplies necessa Such a treasury would do time, as it has been in other ty tempted ambition. He s collecting a surplus revenue ting it, is impolitic, unjust consequences, and gives his

The President recommen mode of obviating all the mentioned, it to collect reve of the government, and let of the property in their own own profit. He adds, that wild speculation which see venue into banking capital tensions, ruinous contractio property, rash speculation, that any transient mischief tion of the revenue, to the to be borne in preference to The President calls the

expedient, and states that t first charter by its ingenious construction of the constitu several of the States, proh notes and the enactments forbidding their reception, has advanced the true police large portion of the precion been infused into our circu

been sold the present year fected through the agency became so large as to alari it doubtful whether their mulate, would ultimately b ernment. With these view issued requiring payment made in specie, with an ex tlers. This measure, he Western banks, measurab tion, has saved in some de ident proprietorship, and h lic lands for entry by en instead of their being com that the sales of public lar

The President speaks of and the refusal to re-cha salutary steps, and states made, as to the ruinous ter not been realized. Hé recommends the du

and provisions to be taken The conduct and presen Bank are recommended t gress. We make the follo Instead of proceeding to pay over to the United Sta the stock held by the

of the old bank appear to pers, notes, obligations, a this new corporation, whi continuation of the old cor Amongst other acts of of the expired corporation as its own, and again pu bank had no right to issuexpiration of its charter, could not confer any such than exercise it itself, is e In law and honesty, th tion, at the expiration of called in by public adver-

and, together with those Their re-issue is sancti by no necessity. If the their stock for the payment by the new corporation, for If the United States is a

legal responsibility in any country. They are the partnership, but, contrary partner, and without his c circulated.
It is the high and pecu
whether any farther legis
rity of the large amount o
in use by the new bank, the government and com-tlement with all the credi-private, or whether the su

now possessed by the e mains to be seen, whethe of the old bank, undertook tained the public dividence mittee of the House of country with panic to acc jects, may now, as manage use the seven millions of profit, and refuse to the to the present condition

prospect of recovering it.
The lessons taught by
cannot well be lost upon
will take care never again er in irresponsible hauds; seriously consider the co result on a smaller scale corporate powers are gras-

An allusion is made to

e best evidence of their skill, and ability in t of actual experiment. The mode of in-itical and thorough, and certain facts might , to prove this statement. The friends of New England should come up in their h to support and build up this Institution .nations have the control of the oldest and in the Union. Let our people put forth and establish, confirm and permanently en-ersity; then shall the genius of Methodism hosts of strong young men, who will carry influence in all the earth, a moral power ess the world, and under God purify the in and bring them under the banner of the

GLASTENBURY CIRCUIT.

THER-We are enjoying on this Circuit reshing seasons. At one of the lecture ap re have had a revival from the time of ou Circuit. The work commenced under the ..., an exhorter, about the time of the last New England Conference; but finding it by reason of his worldly occupations to give on which it demanded, he called to his aid er exhorters from another charge, who, to-imself, have been the principal instruments We have done what we could by lecturing nd we now number about 100 as the subg grace, about 80 of whom have joined soough the work is not now progressing as it has been, there are a number of instances

among us still. s of this work have been mostly persons in of life, though not wholly confined to this middle life, and a few who have numberscore years. In one family, persons in three rations have been converted, and in one or arly all have passed from death unto life. suffered great inconvenience for want of a t in sufficiently large to accommodate the but we expect this evil will soon be rem-

so at another appointment, a good work in nd indeed at several since our Camp-meethave professed the blessing of perfect love, the others we have not seen all we desire, couraged to trust in the Lord.

have already commenced building a house

s. &c. GEORGE MAY. ELAM CHAPIN.

bury, Conn., Dec. 3.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. WESTON CIRCUIT, VT.

a high privilege to contribute a little to the ment of your paper, as it is now in my pow-The Lord is mercifully reviving his work on it. It commenced in a corner of the town t a meeting of several days continuance, If and colleague the first of Nov. The first eeting, the Lord was with us of a truth; 8 rward for prayers, and some few received ir minds. 'The work at first, was principalchildren of 10 or 12 years of age. It next mong the youth, and from them it passed to

lies, where it become universal throughout

s spreading into several other towns; Lonadgrove and Peru, and bids fair, I think, to the whole Circuit; that is, if I can judge f the times. Our congregations are in genpectable, and very attentive. The number between 50 and 60, and a considerable nquiring what they must do to be saved .the reformation has been rapid in its spread inhabited part of the country, there has no ses where persons under conviction have y such great excitement, as I have witnessther revivals; yet their convictions are raeir conversion appears to be clear and sound.

rd, is causing this solitary place to be glad nd blossom as the rose. ve joined any where as yet, have joined us number more I think, will join soon. All Father of mercies, for his redeeming grace. Yours with respect,

HENRY J. ry, Vt. Dec. 3.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. BARRE, MASS.

has been and is graciously reviving his work, of this circuit. In Ware and Barre, a reviprogressing for some weeks. Some 70 or essed to find pardon, about 40 of whom have d on probation. We have omens of good on the Circuit. We are expecting still greater l increase our faith. Christ,

M. P. ALDERMAN. 188., Dec. 3.

NG .- For disturbing religious worship in the h in Dorchester, a young man was recently ollars and costs, which amounted to \$13.49 was running down stairs at three different oisy manner

HE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

be able only to advert to some of the most opics of the President's Message and make extracts. The following are his commenc-

ns of the Senate House of Kepresentatives: to you the last annual message I shall evmost heartfelt satisfaction, to be able to contry has attained; with no causes at home or sen the confidence with which we look to or continuing proofs of the capacity of our ons to produce all the fruits of good govern-meral condition of our affairs may well ex-onal pride.

hat the question of our North Eastern bounnadjusted with his Britanic Majesty's gov-

natic relations with France have been rehere is now between the two nations a mucial intercourse. With Russia, Austria, Prusveden, and Denmark the best understandhe claims of American citizens on Portu werp are admitted to be just, and are to be ettlement. The claims on Brazil are of long he thinks they will be peaceably though wledged and paid. The following paragraph Texan war:

y known to you, by the correspo o governments, communicated at your last conduct in relation to that struggle is re he same principles that governed us in the en Spain and Mexico herself; and, I trust found, on the most severe scrutiny, that our ctly corresponded with our professions,— labitants of the United Section 19 itions for the one part is not surprising,— amstance, should, of itself, teach us great lead us into the great error of suffering o be regulated by partiality or prejudice considerations connected with the possible contest between the two parties, so much importance to the United States, that our uries that we should neither anticipate of the Texaus to become a part of our system, although its gratification depends upon the reconcilement, of va-

with ambitious designs and insidious policy.

discretionary authority to a high officer of the army to advance into territory claimed as part of Texas, in order to protect our frontier from depredation.

Commercial treaties promising great advantages to our enterprising merchants and navigators, have been formed with the distant governments of Muscat and Siam. A ding 30th June last, were \$3,398,455, being an increase

The receipts into the Treasury the last year, amount to public lands 24 millions, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. 36 millions are to be distributed among ment and debt, has accumulated a surplus exceeding half posites of public money.

revenue and the distribution bill, which he states rethat act was merely for the deposit of the surplus money ble taxation to the people. of the U. States in the State Treasuries for safe keeping | He recommends contracts with Rail Road Compani to give the money to the several States and they have Britain, and a new fire-proof building for the imporbeen advised to use it as a gift, without regard to the tant books and papers of the Post Office Department. means of refunding it when called for. But the States consent of the government.

He speaks strongly against a system of revenue, which shall produce any surplus; that it is against the genius of our free institutions, and that to take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties, than to permit the government to accumulate immense amounts of treasure beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants.—

Such a treasury would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunities, and that they will be considered as having been directed by an earnest desire to promote He speaks strongly against a system of revenue, which time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition. He says likewise, that a policy for collecting a surplus revenue for the purpose of distribusion that whatever errors have been committed will ting it, is impolitic, unjust, and will be injurious in its find a corrective in the intelligence and patriotism of those consequences, and gives his reasons at length.

The President recommends, that the safest and simplest The President recommends, that the safest and simplest mode of obviating all the difficulties which have been billity of our institutions; and should I be spared to enter mentioned, it to collect revenue enough to meet the wants of the government, and let the people keep the balance of the property in their own hands, to be used for their own profit. He adds, that this would check the spirit of the continuous of the lessing on our beloved country. wild speculation which seeks to convert the surplus revenue into banking capital, and that the dangerous extensions, ruinous contractions, fluctuations in the price of property, rash speculation, idleness, extravagance and deterioration in morals, have taught us the important lesson,

several of the States, prohibiting the circulation of small notes and the enactments of Congress at the last session forbidding their reception, or payment on public account, has advanced the true policy of the country, and that a large portion of the precious metals have consequently been infused into our circulating medium.

An unprecedented expected, That a Committee of the following cleratymen and gentlemen be appointed to sign, and present these resolutions to Dr. Sleigh, viz:—The Rev. Thomas Whittemore; The Hon. Seth Sprague; Rev. Lucius R. Paige; Rev. Paul Dean; Rev. E. T. Taylor; Rev. Johann Horton; Rev. Abel Stevens; Rev. Thos. F. King; Rev. Wm. Hague; Rev. S. Streeter; Rev. Wm. C. Rogers; Rev. Benj. Whittemore; Rev. D. S. King. Carried unanimously. construction of the constitution. He thinks the acts of

been infused into our circulating medium.

An unprecedented amount of public lands, he says, has been sold the present year, which has been chiefly effected through the agency of the banks, until their issues became so large as to alarm considerate men, and render the solution of their area in the solution of their meetings. Carried unanimously.

Signed, Thomas Whittemore, Chairman. it doubtful whether their credits, if permitted to accumulate, would ultimately be of the least value to the gov ernment. With these views he directed an order to be issued requiring payment of the public lands sold to be made in specie, with an exception in favor of actual settlers. This measure, he says, checked the career of the Western banks, measurably cut off the means of speculation, has saved in some degree, the States from a non-resident proprietorship, and has tended to keep open the pubhe lands for entry by emigrants, at government prices, and respectability, will signify to the public, in any prope

not been realized.

He recommends the duties on salt and all kinds of fuel and provisions to be taken off. The conduct and present condition of the United States

Bank are recommended to the careful attention of Congress. We make the following extract :

Instead of proceeding to wind up their concerns, and pay over to the United States the amount due on account of the stock held by them, the President and Directors of the old bank appear to have transferred the books, pa pers, notes, obligations, and most of all of its property to this new corporation, which entered upon business as a character, when the above list of respectable names furontinuation of the old concern.

Amongst other acts of questionable validity, the notes

tion, at the expiration of its charter, should have been called in by public advertisement, paid up as presented, and, together with those on hand, cancelled and des-

Their re-issue is sanctioned by no law, and warranted by no necessity. If the United States be responsible in their stock for the payment of these notes, their re-issue, by the new corporation, for their own profit, is a fraud on and eighteen missionaries. e government. If the United States is not responsible, then there is no

legal responsibility in any quarter, and it is a fraud on the country. They are the redeemed notes of a dissolved partnership, but, contrary to the wishes of the retiring partner, and without his consent, are again re-issued and

It is the high and peculiar duty of Congress to decide whether any farther legislation be necessary for the security of the large amount of public property now held and in use by the new bank, and for vindicating the rights of the government and compelling a speedy and honest set-tlement with all the creditors of the old bank, public and private, or whether the subject shall be left to the power now possessed by the executive and judiciary. It reto be seen, whether the persons who, as manager of the old bank, undertook to control the government, re-tained the public dividends, shut their doors upon a committee of the House of Representatives, and filled the impunity to flood the country with a spurious currency, use the seven millions of government stock for their own profit, and refuse to the United States all information as to the present condition of their own property, and the

prospect of recovering it into their own possession.

The lessons taught by the Bank of the United States

J. Hendee, 1836.

An allusion is made to the war with the Seminole and to be supplied.

events nor attempt to control them. The known desire | Creek Indians, and an urgent necessity stated for farther appropriations to suppress their hostiliti

He informs Congress, that the report of a Committee rious and conflicting interests, necessarily a work of time, and uncertain in itself, is calculated to expose our conduct to misconstruction in the eyes of the world. There the reservations of the Creek Indians, and the causes of are already those who, indifferent to principle themselves, their late hostilities, may be expected during the present and prone to suspect the want of it in others, charge us session.

th ambitious designs and insidious policy.

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of providing a well digested and comprehensive system terminated, because he (the President) saw fit to trust a for the protection, supervision and improvement of the The Navy Department is spoken of as being in a prosi-

perous condition. The Post Office Department is likewise represented a good understanding still exists with the Barbary powers. over that of the preceding year of \$404,000. The ex-The receipts into the Treasury the last year, amount to penditures were \$2,755,000, leaving a surplus of \$643,-47 millions—the customs being 22 millions, the sale of 000. The President says:

The Department has been redeemed from embarras

the several states, agreeably to an act, regulating the de-posites of public money.

a million of dollars, has largely extended, and is prepar-ing still farther to extend the mail service, and recom-The President speaks at length in respect to surplus revenue and the distribution bill, which he states received his reluctant approval. He remarks that though

until they may be wanted for the service of the general for the transportation of the mail. An interchange of government, it has been extensively spoken of, as an act mails is recommended between this country and Great

The President again recommends to Congress an amendhave no more authority to receive and use these deposites without intending to return them, than any deposit the election of the President and Vice President of the bank, charged with the safe keeping of the public mon- United States, by the House of Representatives and Seney, has to convert the same to its private use, without the ate. The following are the closing paragraphs of the

who will succeed us.

All that has occurred during my administration is calcu-

DR. SLEIGH .- In the Evening Mercantile Journal of

Nov. 21, there appeared a series of resolutions, among which are the following:—
4th. Resolved, That the manner in which Dr. Sleigh that any transient mischief which may attend the reduction of the revenue, to the wants of the government, is to be borne in preference to an overflowing treasury.

The President calls the paper currency, a pernicious expedient, and states that the National Bank obtained its first charter by its ingenious advocates, through a strained construction of the constitution. He thinks the acts of

ied unanimously.
6th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be pre-

In the Journal of the same date, appeared the follow-

TO THE PUBLIC-A CARD. ers of Boston dare not meet him in public debate, and having some suspicions in regard to his character, there-fore:—If two or three Reverend Doctors of Divinity, of ston, or its vicinity, of known and approved standing instead of their being compelled to purchase of speculators at double or triple prices. He recommends in future, that the sales of public land shall be limited to actual settlers.

The President speaks of the removal of the deposits, and the refusal to re-charter the United States Bank as salutary steps, and states that nearly all the predictions made, as to the ruinous tendency of these measures have not been realized.

ABNER KNEELAND. ABNER KNEELAND. Boston, Nov. 19, 1836.

The truth or falsity of Christianity is too important to attempt to put it up or put it down, by blackguardism, or mere witticism. If those therefore who are looked up to as judges in the cause, are disposed to back up their man, then, we are willing to meet them, through him, if they choose, or more directly if they prefer it.—Investigator.

Why should Mr. Kneeland make such a demand, unless it be to evade a contact with such a champion as Dr. character, when the above list of respectable names furnishes the very security demanded. The Christian pubas its own, and again put in circulation. That the old bank had no right to issue or re-issue its notes after the expiration of its charter, cannot be denied, and that it expiration of its charter, cannot be denied, and that it sion to them. And then for Infidels to talk of character solut not confer any such right on its substitute, any more than exercise it itself, is equally plain.

sion to them. And then for Infidels to talk of character is truly ludicrous. Mr. Kneeland must either meet the In law and honesty, the notes of the bank in circula-

METHODIST MISSIONARIES .- The Methodist Episcopal Church has at present in its employ, in foreign and domestic missions, but chiefly in the latter, one hundred

BR. BROWN-I send you another new subscriber for the

Herald, with the pay in advance.

The deep interest I feel in the prosperity of the Herald, prompts me to do all I can for its circulation. I believe it is calculated to advance the temporal and spiritual interits of the church. This is the reason why I wish the Herald prosperity.
Your editorial proposition for subscribers in the last

week's Herald, is good. It will cause our brethren and sisters generally, to feel themselves at liberty to act as its agents, as well as the preachers. Your sister in Christ,

Dorchester, Mass. We thank sister B. for the interest she feels in the prosperity of the Herald. She has taken the best method to

express it. May not other ladies who are our subscribers imitate her example? If the ladies once set out to encountry with panic to accomplish their own sinister objects, may now, as managers of a new bank, continue with HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES .- History of the

> United States; for the use of Schools and Academies .-By John Frost. With 30 engravings. Boston: Charles

cannot well be lost upon the American people. They will take care never again to place so tremendous a power in irresponsible bauds; and it will be fortunate if they seriously consider the consequences which are likely to result on a smaller scale, from the facility with which corporate powers are granted by their state governments.

ZION'S HERALD.

The book before us is a handsome vol. of 460 pp. and is colleges, a law school, thirty churches, several of them ! much superfor to all the editions we ever saw on account of the largeness of the type, and also of the arrangement, which takes the whole of the States along to gether, instead of a single State as in most histories. In eight dollars per annum; numerous classical and elements. that part of the history which treats of the political affairs, tary academies, water works with reservoirs for 16,000,000 that part of the history which treats of the political affairs of the United States from 1800, to 1812, the author makes altogether too free use of the terms "federalist" and "republican," and there is an evident bearing to one of these parties. This is very imprudent, as some leading questions of debate between those parties of that period are unsettled to this day; and though the names of parties may have changed, principles have not. Beside, the last intended to the history which treat properties are very flourishing. Four daily, one semi-weekly, and eight weekly papers, and four monthly journals are issued here. Wages for all kind of mechanical labor are may have changed, principles have not. Beside, the issued here. Wages for all kind of mechanical labor are book is intended for schools—a very unsuitable place, high, the professions are crowded, as elsewhere, and last, even for the indirect inculcation of religious or political not least, its editors are as industrious, gifted, honest, long

JUNIOR PREACHERS' MEETING.

MR. EDITOR—I am much pleased with the schedule ult., by which fifty-four dwelling houses, besides stores of the coming Junior Preachers' Meeting. It is a noble and other buildings were destroyed. sketch, and if carried out, must be of vast benefit to our young brethren of the ministry. Each individual cannot prepare well in the department assigned him, without nuch study and research, and this is the very object which should be secured in all the arrangements of such society. I hope the brethren concerned, are all prepared, or preparing with their might, for the occasion .-Any young preacher who wilfully neglects such an advantageous means of improvement, deserves the rebuke of his own conscience, and no very favorable opinion among his brethren.

DR. SLEIGH. The infidels, unable to cope with Dr. Sleigh in argunent, resorted in New York city and Philadelphia, to the mean business of slandering him. One of these men the Doctor prosecuted. We perceive by the U. S. Gazette, from which we cut the following, that a prosecution was instituted against a Mr. Clark, whom the jury found

guilty.

Libel Case, in the Mayor's Court of Northern Liberties. Dr. Sleigh vs. Clark.—In this case the defendant was prosecuted by the Commonwealth for publishing a libel against Dr. Sleigh, which was contained in a pamphlet signed "Origen Bachelor." The trial excited considerable interest, and lasted five days. The Recorder on Saturday, at half past one, charged the jury in an address to which few, if any, in this country or in Europe, could be compared for perspicuity, dignity, elegance of style and legal knowledge. The jury, after having retired till 9 o'clock, P. M., made up their verdict of guilty.

Dr. Sleigh, and several of the jury recommended him to mercy.

PENS AND INK .- Mr. S. Colman, of the Literary Rooms, 121 Washington street, has sent us a bottle of Davids' Writing Fluid, and some Steel Pens with which to use it. Having been in the habit of using both before, we cheerfully recommend them. The ink is at first of beautiful blue shade, but soon turns to a handsome black. The black inks in common use, are not suitable for the steel pen, as they shortly corrode it, and render it unfit for use.

ERRATA .- Near the top of the 2d column of the 2d age of our last paper, the following sentence occurs :-"The Maine Conference has lost 928—the Philadel-phia Conference 1347-—and the Baltimore Conference

It should read thus :-

instead of " Evergold resident."

"The Maine Conference has lost 678—the New York Conference 928—the Philadelphia 1347—and the Baltinore, 2255. In the note (c) appended to I. Davis' communication.

in our last, the printer should have said "spiritual guides," nstead of "spiritual judges." And in the Herald of Nov. 30th, under the head o Subterranean Passages, read "Every old resident,"

We learn that Rev. Stephen Puffer has been obliged to resign his charge at Norwich, Conn., on account of ill-

CONVICTION FOR MURDER .- Samuel Ackerly, who nurdered his wife last September, in a most cruel and inheard-of manner, has recently been convicted, and is to be hung in New York City, the 14th of January next. They were both intemperate, and she was intoxicated at the time. We copy a couple of extracts from Judge Edwards' address to the prisoner. They ought to make the ears of rum-sellers tremble.

"Upon the commission of so revolting a crime, the question naturally arises, what could have been the incit ing cause of its perpetration, of the desperate depravity which its commission called into action. The testimony elicited on the trial furnishes an answer; the evidence fully establishes the fact, that it was caused by intemper ance! It is this vice which has done so much mischie ance! It is this vice which has done so much mischie in this community; it is this vice which has tenanted out state prisons and alms houses, and brought so much mis-ery and afflictions upon wives and mothers; and it is this vice which has brought so many, and you among the

vice which has brought so many, and you among the number, to the foot of the gallows.

"I would therefore admonish all votaries of intemperance, and all venders of intoxicating liquors, to pause in their course, and reflect upon the results to which their course is tending. Every succeeding year furnishes its victims to this destroying vice; and so long as it is indulged in, so long will it continue to do so. I would also admonish venders, when they count their gains, to reflect upon the misery to society, by which these societies.

of December was 25 deg. While we are writing this article, (Monday forenoon) the thermometer stands at 54 in the shade. We have had very mild and pleasant weather for some time past, while in New York, snow fell more than a month since, to the depth of 12 or 18 inches, and the latest papers from the South, state that recently in the shade. We have had very mild and pleasant weath-

General Intelligence.

Fire.-The Worcester Spy states that the Cotton Factory of the Wilder Manufacturing Company, in Leomins-ter, was discovered to be on fire early on Friday morning the 2d inst. It had then made such progress in the interior of the building as to prevent the removal of any of the contents; the whole of which, including the account ooks, were destroyed. We understand it was insured or six thousand dollars at the Manufacturers' Office in

Loss of the Ship America .- Recently we mention that a vessel had been seen ashore on the Tortugas, which was leared to be the ship America, Capt. Aiken, of this port. We regret to learn that the report proves to be correct. She went ashore on the 7th of November, and it is stated that the vessel will be a total loss. About one half of the cargo was saved, and had been carried into Key West; the remainder was lost. The cargo was very valuable, principally dry goods, and is estimated at about \$250,000, mostly insured here. The ship was owned by J. H. Howland & Sons, who were insured in this city. The passengers arrived at Pensacola on the 22d November, and some of them reached Mobile on the 24th. They all unite in a testimony of regard to Capt. Aiken.

N. Y. Com. Adv. The Boston Gazette says that Insurance to the am of \$100,000 was effected in this city on the cargo of the above vessel.

Cincinnati.-Cincinnati contains at present between thirty and forty thousand inhabitants, and in point of neat-ness and taste in the architecture of public and private edifices, is not surpassed by any city of the same popula-tion in America. It contains five banks, with an aggre-gate capital of five millions six hundred thousand dollars; surance companies and two agencies; two medical ing of Burgoyne.

suffering, and ill-rewarded, as the worthy fraternity abroa -Cincinnati Mirror.

A fire broke out in Quebec, on the evening of the 24th

Lewis Young, a young man of promising talents, ami ble disposition, serious mind and unblemished morals, was received at Phillips' Exeter Academy on the charity foundation, went through the preparatory studies with honor, and entered Yale College. Soon after the commencement of his collegiate studies, he was seized with fever and returned home. After suffering a long and painful illness, his bodily health was restored, but mental derangement succeeded, and he was released by the Insurance and the Insurance and the Insurance and the Insurance and Insur derangement succeeded, and he was placed at the Insane Hospital in Charlestown, where he remained until a letter from the Physician of the Institution announced his recovery. He was then taken away by his friends, but it wa

on discovered that his cure was not perfect.

He left the house of his brother, in Haverhill, on pretence of visiting some friends in Andover, but it is supposed that he travelled as far as Washington, and thence back to Boston. He was last seen in Washington street about a fortnight since, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in a short jacket, with no outside garment—since which time no traces of him can be discovered.

This statement is made in the hope that if he is still living it may excite an interest in the er, and that he may be restored to his widowed mother whose many severe afflictions and disappointed hopes call or the sympathy of the friends of humanity.

He is twenty years of age, has dark eyes and hair, dark complexion, and is about five feet six inches high. Any information of him will be gratefully received, directed to Mrs. Susan Young, Exeter, N. H. Exeter, Dec. 5, 1836.

NOTICE. A meeting of the members of the Boston Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, for the choice of officers, and to transact any other business which may come before them, will be held at the Hall, No. 46 Washington street, of Wednesday evening, Dec. 14th, at 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen friendly to the cause are invited to attend. Boston, Dec. 10.

BOSTON DISTRICT. QUARTERLY MEETINGS-THIRD QUARTER. Taunton and Dighton at Dighton, { Jan. Dorchester. Bridgewater, Easton and Stoughton, at Easton, Cambridge, Weymouth, Pembroke and N.W. Duxbury, at Pem- } " 21, 22. broke, Duxbury, Marshfield " 24, 25, Scituate Harbor, Hingham and Cohasset, at Scituate Harbor,
Boston, Bromfield-street,*

28, 29. Charlestown,
Malden, Lynnfield and North Reading,

" Feb. 4. 5. at Malden North, 11, 12, " 13, 14 West Newbury, " 16, 17. Newburyport, Newbury, Ipswich and Topsfield,† Malden Centre, Medford and Chelsea, 3 " 25. 26. at Medford, Boston Church-st, and South Boston, Salem, Marblehead, 6, Lynn South Street, Saugus, Lynn Common, Lynn Wood End, Boston Bennett-street, B. OTHEMAN, P. Elder.

Newton, Dec. 3. Lovefeast at the African Church, Jan. 31. † Topsfield, Feb. 20

The Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Educa-tion Society acknowledges the receipt of 10 dollars from REV. SERENO FISE, of Billerica, Mass.; and of 8 dollars from the Andover Methodist Episcopal Church, for the treasury of the Society.

A. STEVENS, Cor. Sec'ry. All communications made to me, I wish to be directed to Londonderry, Windham county, Vt.

H. J. WOOLEY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

H. J. Woolley—M. P. Alderman—S.—G. May and E. Chapin—E. Scott—Hezekiah Davis (You may pay \$2 per rictims to this destroying vice; and so long as it is industried in so long will it continue to do so. I would also admonish venders, when they count their gains, to reflect upon the misery to society by which those gains were produced."

The Weather.—On the 23d of November, last year, we had a snow storm, and the ground was not seen again till the next April. In the Eastern and Middle States, it was probably the longest winter known. The mean heat of December was 25 deg. While we are writing this ar-

MARRIED.

South Carolina, it was necessary to clear the rail roads of the snow before the cars could proceed.

daughter of Mr. Samuel Bridge, of Dorchester; Mr. Moses G. Fox, to Miss Ann Sloan; Mr. George Folling, Jr. to Miss Harriet, daughter of the late Sam'l. Phillips, Esq. In South Boston, by Rev. F. P. Tracy, Mr. Adam Hus-on, to Miss Eliza Ann Lord.

ton, to Miss Eliza Ann Lord.

In Malden, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. D. Culver, Mr. Vernam Sweetzer, of South Reading, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr. Isaac Emerson, of Malden.

In Holliston, on the 1st. inst., by Rev. I. M. Bidwell, Mr. William E. Fisk, of Medway, to Miss Rhoda Pike,

of Holliston. In Ipswich, on the 1st inst., by Rev. E. M. Beebe, the Rev. Apollos Hale, of the N. E. Conference, to Miss Re-

becca Appleton Wait, of Ipswich.

In Uxbridge, Samuel Reed, Esq. to Miss Charlotte
Wigglesworth, recently of Boston.

In Grafton, Vt., on the 16th ult., Mr. Seth W. Dunklee
of Boston, to Miss Roxy Ann E. Warner, of G.

DIED.

In this city, Mr. Augustus Baird, aged 30 years; Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Charles Barnard, 55; Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. Rand Lord, 19; George Alonzo, only son of Mrs. Lorinda Whipple, 3 years and 4 months; Sophia, youngest child of Mr. Charles La Forest, 10 mos. In East Cambridge, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. J. Nicholas Le Compte, and grand-daughter of Thomas Rice, Esq. 65 Charlestoner. 18 of Charlestown, 18,

r Charlestown, 18. In Charlestown, 1st inst. Mr. Patrick Marine, 87. In Hingham, Miss Molly Loring, 77, who formerly, in onnection with her late sister, Mrs. Stephens, kept a In Chelmsford, Middlesex Village, Mrs. Naomi, wid

of Mr. Samuel Hunt, 59. ow of Mr. Samuel Hunt, 59.

In Newburyport, Miss Hannah Tappan, 77.

In New Bedford, Miss Sarah Standish, of Plympton, 48.

She retired in usual health in the evening, and was found

In Ashburnham, Mr. Nathan Wood, Jr., late of Westminster; he came to his death by the upsetting of his

In Moscow, N. Y., 29th ult., Mr. Isaac Gannett of Bos-

In New Orleans, 18th ult., of consumption, Mr. Richard Galloope, Jr. of Boston, in the 31st year of his age.
In the county of Lancaster, Va., Duke Fauntleroy, a
respectable man of color, aged 103.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Monday, Dec. 5.

Arrived, Bark Lexington, Tilden, Philad;—Brigs Carrier, Whiting, Malaga; Nectar, Moore, Ponce; Lucy Ann, Dennison, Matanzas; Atlas, Deering, Havana; Chickasaw, Baltimore; Nile, Philad; Roderick Dhu, N York;—Schs Amelia and Anti, Fredericksburg; Arlitta, Norfolk; Wave, Harvest, Fulcrum and Richmond Packet, Philad; Benj Bigelow, Visscher, Ganges, Oliver, Florence, Energy, Banner, Ellen, Norwich, Victor and Eliza & Betsev. Albany: Peggy Thomas. Pourshkeepsie; rence, Energy, Banner, Ellen, Norwich, Victor and Eliza & Betsey, Albany; Peggy Thomas, Poughkeepsie; Eliza, Jew and Francis, Hudson; Lexington, Adventurer, Fairheld, Pomfret, Farmer and Splendid, New York; Vermont and Planter, Hartford.

Cleared, Barks Rouble, Snell, New Orleans; Nashua,

Pollard, Mobile ;-Schs Rienzi, Bradford, New Orleans; Victory, Castine

TUESDAY, Dec. 6. Arrived, Brigs Toinette, Ewer, Cape Haytien; Spy, Doane, St Jago; Henrietta, M'Lollan, Havana; Paragon, Butler, N Orleans;—Schs Robert Bruce, St Cloud and

Ceres, Philad; Francis, N York.

Cleared, Ship Louvre, Ranlett, Trieste;—Bark Irene,
Stetson, New Orleans;—Brigs Gen Glover, Pitman, Havana; Mary & Susan, Wilson, Wilmington, N C; Effort,
Hussey, Noriolk;—Schs Girard, Duell, N Orleans; Olivia
Bricknell, New York; Jane, Camden; Comet, Bath.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7. Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Arrived, Ship Vancouver, Hallet, Amsterdam; —Bark Highlander, Foster, London; —Brigs Dove, Ripley, Malaga; Margaret, Pepper, Mobile; Victor, Jarvis, Baltimore; —Schs Soldan and Banner, N York; Comet, Belfast; Success, Daniel and Morning Star, Bristol, Me.

Cleared, Bark Daniel Webster, Manson, Charleston; —Brigs Rinaldo, Hobart, Apalachicola; Sophia, King, N Orleans; —Schs Mariner, Davie, St Thomas; Wm Tell, Wm Roscoe, Trio, Peruvian and Compliance, N York.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

Arrived, Bark Manto, Gardner, Cronstadt; —Brig Beulah, Parsons, Sydney; —Sch Francis, Portland.

Cleared, Brig Alderman, Snow, Edenton, N C; —Schs Boston, Shepard, Havana; Eadmus, Tucker, Mobile; Glide, N York; Boston, Machias; Albion, Damariscotta; Alnomak, Prospect; Otter and Lydia, Portsmouth. FRIDAY, Dec. 9.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.

Arrived, Brigs Ne w Hampshire, Blunt, Sydney; Helh, Merry, Philad; —Sc hs Reside, N York; Frank, New Iaven.
Cleared, Ship Charles, Brewster, N Orleans; -- Bark Henry, Perkins, do ; — Brigs Uncle Sam, Sleeper, do ; Emit, Curtis, Apalachicola; Pembroke, Meacom, Nor-

folk; Oak, Ryder, Philad; Alexander, Freeman, Camden;—Schs Cygnet, Loring, New Orleans; Connection, Duggan, Apalachicola; Fortune, Gorham, Mobile; Mary, Bristol, Me; Milledgeville, Pertland; Volusia and SATURDAY, Dec. 10. Arrived, Barks Franklin, Gibbs, Trinidad; Madeline, Stevens, Trinidad;—Brigs Belisarius, Davis, Baltimore; Beaver, Ward, N York;—Schs Veleity, Green, Port au Prince; Echo, Tremont, Fancy, Splendid, Granville, Henry Clay, Caspian and Reeside, N York; Queen, N Bedford; Frank, N Haven.

Cleared, Ship Tagus, Pratt, N Orleans;—Bark Gaspar, Pool, do;—Brigs Acadian, Lane, Halilax; Tom Cringle, Barker, New Orleans; Pandora, Drake, do; Cervantes, Kendrick, Charleston; Chatham, Taylor, and Patapsco, Smith, Baltimore; Lucy Ann and Atlas, Portland;—Schs Harriet, Snow, Baltimore; Illinois, Weeks, Richmond; Tasso and Zela, N York; William, N Bedford; Palestine,

SUNDAY, Dec. 11. Arrived, Brig Ella, Matthews, Philad; -Schr Mary, Milliken, N York.

Brig Lowell, Reed, of Boston, from Charleston, for N Orleans, put into Key West 8th or 9th ult., having been on Loo Key Reef, night previous. Her cargo is all damaged, except the upper tier of rice, the water having stood 15 inches on the cabin floor. She drifted off the reef, and was piloted into Key West by a small English sloop hound there. Passengers all safe, reseal. sloop bound there. Passengers all safe: vessel apparen ly in a bad state.

Brig Ocollo, from Albany for Salem, was got off Race Point on Wednesday forenoon, (7th.) at high water, with nearly all her cargo in, and would be taken into Province-town, the wind being fair.

Capt. Thomas, and four seamen of brig Albion, of Portland, lost on S Shoal Nantucket, state that they abandon-ed her about an hour and a half after Capt. Hopkins, of brig Abigail, passed them, and think he could have rendered them some assistance. They hope Capt. H. ma e assistance. They hope Capt. H. may never be placed in the same situation

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the Patriarchs, (Genesis I. to Exodus XV.) With a map, explanations and directions, and an index of subjects.
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RECOMMENDATIONS.

Columbia College, Philadelphia, Nov., 1836.

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A goddess! but a goddess who descends To make her human mate immortal with her love! Oh! fair in that bright hour when ere she smiles, And the fond world is kind, and all is gay, And she the gayest, fondest of the throng; Playful and wild, voluptuous, delicate! In the world's sunny garden of joyance A dazzling butterfly, an airy fawn! A thing to be indulged, and lightly chased; Caught, but not captured; ransomed with a kiss, Her word, her glance a law, and her caprice Reason complete :- but fairer, fairer still, When the dark clouds spread o'er our shining life, In sickness, and in sorrow, and in toil, When by the suffering couch she sweetly tends, With steps that yield no sound, and eye that claims no sleep,

Deeming devotion duty. Beauteous being! Who shares our grief, and sharing, soothes the pang; For then man feels, 'mid all his misery, Bliss still remains with such a ministrant; And labor with no guerdon but her love, Is not inglorious :- but in that fell hour. Too oft the dooming of the child of song, And those quick spirits, whose creative brain Raise up the demon they cannot control-In that fell hour of agony and hate, When men are wolves, and the wild earth a waste, And our names execuation, and our forms The scathe of zealots, then most fair! Most beautiful! For, when all desert us. Art thou most faithful; and calumnious tongues But make thine own sweet lips more firm and fond!

Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Whitefield, N. H., on the 11th inst. Br. JONATHAN C. CHASE, in the 63d year of his age. His death was sudden and unexpected. Although apparently in good health, he was found dead with his implement of labor in his hand.

For moral honesty he was perhaps exceeded by none. He had many years been a local preacher in the M. E. Church, and as we have reason to believe left this world to join the church triumphant. He was truly a man of God, deeply pious, and a father and leader in Israel. While his friends and the church feel the loss, let us pray that it may be sanctified to our good; and that we may have our houses set in order, knowing that we also shall die, and not live.

Printers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, are requested to publish the above.

HOLMAN DREW. M. P. MARSHALL.

Whitefield, N. H., Nov. 29, 1836.

INFANT BAPTISM.

The 17th Article of our Church, declares that " the baptism of young children is to be retained in the Church." And why is this? For several very important reasons.

1 Because children were admitted into the church under the Patriarchal dispensation, and this by the rite of circumcision, which they received as a sign and seal of the covenant which God made with Abraham; which covenant was, on the part of God, " I will be a God unto thee, and to thy seed after thee," and on the part of Abraham an acceptance of this gracious offer, by faith, adopting circumcision, as before expressed, as a sign and seal of the same. And as the promise included children, so must the rite, which was a sign of the acceptance of that promise.

2. Because the same practice was continued under the Mosaic dispensation, and for the same And here it was so strongly insisted upon, that it was threatened that the child who was not circumcised, should "be cut off from among his people." An awful consideration. And it was in a great measure owing to the observance of this rite, that the visible, organized union of the Jewish church was preserved amid surrounding corruption and idolatry, during the fourteen centuries which intervened from Moses to Christ, and all the important events which were connected with it.

3. Because the church in all ages, is the same ; and our Lord and his Apostles, never dropped so much as an intimation, that children were to be excluded from the church under the new dispensation; so far from it, that the general precepts and practice of both, very distinctly recognized the same practice to be observed under the Gospel dispenation, as under the two former. As our Saviour's taking little children in his arms and blessing them, and declaring that of such is the kingdom of heaven. And in the very first gospel sermon, the people were told that "the promise was unto them and to their children," Acts ii. 39; which is precisely the same that was made to Abraham, Gen. xvii. 5-14; and which, if Peter had not designed their children should be baptized with them, must have had a tendency to deceive a Jewish mind, in this respect. And again, we find that it was the practice of the Apostles after the manner of the synagogue, to baptise the households of those who

4. This has been the uniform practice of the Christian church in all ages. The different branches of the whole Eastern and Western church, notwithstanding their various differences in other respects, have all agreed in this. And I challenge any man to tell me, if he can, how the great body of the church, in both the East and West, could have been kept together for these eighteen centuries, but in this way. Let it be remembered, that infant baptism is practised by the church universal, except the few Baptist sects in Europe and America, who are not only modern in their origin, but who also constitute but a very small minority of the church, and were never placed, as others have been, in a situation to test the real strength and utility of their system of exclusion.

5. We believe, according to the words of our Saviour before quoted, and St. Paul, Rom. v. 18, that infants are born in a state of justification, having never committed any sin, -and not being accountable for that of Adam, -and consequently if they die in infancy, will be sanctified by the Holy Ghost even as adult believers, and taken to heaven. And if by the grace of God they are heirs of glory, and may be made members of the church triumphant, who, if their parents are believers, has a right

that the children of such are "holy?"

troduces them into covenant relation to God. He children of the long neglected and oppressed, but is then their God, and they, of course, are heirs of now emancipated negro population of the West Inall the invaluable blessings of that holy covenant. dies. What parent would shut his children out? 2. Pa- To the state of our missions in this country we rents who baptize their children, then enter into have devoted particular attention. The brethren encovenant with God and the church, to " train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and when this is properly done, their conversion to Lord. From the old mission ground we have for God never fails: Prov. xxii. 6. And 3. It is observed that in some of the revivals in Pedobaptist bor both for the missionaries and the regular preachchurches, the greatest part of the converts are bapers. This plan we hope to be enabled to follow up tized children. Numerous instances of this might be adduced. And lastly, the knowledge of the fact, that he has been baptized, exerts a controlling influence upon the mind of a child who has been properly instructed, even before he is fully brought o God; a striking instance of which was lately related in one of our religious periodicals, in the case of a poor Indian boy, who, when tempted to sin, replied that he had been baptized, which he thought quite a sufficient reason, as it indeed was, why he should not comply.

And now, Mr. Editor, I would inquire why this part of our creed is so set at nought by the great attention to that appointment; as we deem a vigilan body of our preachers and people in New England? If it is well founded, as I have attempted to prove, why is it so neglected? If it is not correct, why is it not expunged? Why is it permitted to remain there, a dead letter? I never heard but one sermon preached upon this subject by a and infirmity, of three others; one of whom is our Methodist minister in my whole life. Our periodicals are equally culpable, maintaining the silence faithfully discharged the duties of the ministry among of death upon the subject. The consequence is, there are but very few hantized children in all our societies in New England, the sad and desolating bleeds and I am covered with shame and confusion matter in hand, refusing to license or ordain any preachers, who do not believe in, and practice this part of our church economy?

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE IRISH CON-FERENCE TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

December 2.

VERY DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN.—Being aspleasure the opportunity thus afforded of renewing the expression of our undiminished filial and fraternal love, and of recording our most grateful acknowledgements, to our common Lord and Master for his continued goodness, and for the blessing with which he has prospered our humble labors during the lapse of another eventful year.

The generally unsettled state of our country, occasioned both by political and religious agitation, opposes many hinderances to the progress of our sacred work. Notwithstanding this difficulty, having kept ourselves from intermeddling with such matters, the Lord has graciously enabled us steadily to pursue our peaceful way; and on the review, we have the privilege of marking a gratifying improvement in the ing. state of our societies. In several of our circuits we sion of the Holy Spirit; in consequence of which, a ing of the gospel of Christ. His private conversaine converts from "darkness to light, and from the business of our conference, his animating speech at power of Satan to God," have followed. The spirit our general missionary anniversary, and the instruct of emigration, however, still prevails; and, during ive and impressive manner in which he conducted the year, has deprived us of no fewer than five hun- the reception of our young men into full connection dred and twenty-two of our members. In making have commanded our utmost respect and approbaup the numbers at the preceding conference, there tion, and greatly endeared him to the best feelings of were added, through mistake, one hundred and sixty- our hearts. three more than should have been returned. Yet, The presence of his beloved companion, the Rev. those resulting from other causes, we are enabled twelve months ago, deprived us of the pleasure and now to return a net increase of three hundred and advantage of his attendance at our Belfast conference, ninety-seven; showing, upon the whole, that we awakened our deepest sympathies, and engaged our had an accession of one thousand and eighty-two fervent prayers to Him in whose hands are the issues of the past year. Within that period considerable proportionable gladness and thanksgiving, even as local exertions have been made toward the erection life from the dead. of chapels. In some places there has been a laudancouraging advance in all our funds.

have to record the discharge of the ponderous debt more to our affection. manimous and grateful thanks to those kind and lib- the Canadian provinces, were to us truly interest eral friends, both in England and Ireland, who have ing. generously assisted in the accomplishment of this imedge, although never able to discharge.

tances and prospects, although still pressed with op- and die. position and difficulty, "we thank God, and take

The painful ordeal through which we and our people passed in former days, when attempts were moting the work of God in our societies. Throughmade to divide and dissolve our connection, and out the discussion, a deep sense of our dependence when from among ourselves men arose "speaking on God, and of our solemn obligations and awful perverse things to draw away disciples after them," has taught us sensibly to feel and deeply to sympathize with you in your troubles. The efforts which have been made to dismember and destroy the unity of your body, and that by the men who might be reasonably expected to pursue a directly opposite Nevertheless, we are persuaded that the things which for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself, and have happened unto you shall issue far differently them that hear thee;" and the never-to-be-forgotten from the designs of the troublers of your Israel, and charge of the venerable founder of our connection as in the case of Paul, turn out "rather unto the fur- to his sons and their successors in his ministry, "Retherance of the Gospel," through the prayers of your member you have nothing to do but to save souls," faithful people, "the supply of the Spirit of Jesus

Before you the great Head of the church hath open- the Rev. Messrs. William Stewart and Thomas ed a wide and effectual door, which earth and hell Waugh, men who need not a commendatory epistle may strive to shut, but shall strive in vain. The un- from us to you. exampled success with which the Lord has blessed as well as for the special objects and institutions trusting in the Lord for his constant guidance and which engage your attention, have excited our admi- blessing, we hasten to our respective appointments,

pecially as the apostle, in 1 Cor. vii. 14, declares by the good providence of God, his majesty's govern- glory, and for the best interests of our fellow connment have placed at your disposal a parliamentary trymen. 6. We observe that the baptism of children is grant, which will assist in supplying the means of inattended with the most beneficial effects: 1. It in- creased exertion in your endeavors to educate the, ence,

gaged in this arduous service have been at their posts of duty; and their labor has not been in vain in th med a new circuit-opening thereby new fields of la annually, until even the most benighted and morally destitute corners of our land shall be visited and bless ed with the means of grace and salvation.

Our highly interesting mission schools, which afford much promise of future good, we are anxious to bring under your special notice. Being fully persuaded of the great advantage they derived from the personal inspection and supervision of your valuable agent, the Rev. E. Hoole, and his worthy predeces sors in that office, we cannot but regret the circumstances which unfavorably prevented his accustome superintendence indispensably necessary to the full efficiency of that important branch of our work.

We have been seriously admonished to "work while it is day," by the death of two of our supernumerary brethren, and the retirement, through age venerable brother Samuel Wood, who had long and

Five young preachers have been received into full connection; and seven others, well recommended effects of which are every where visible. My heart by their respective district committees, have been admitted on trial, and appointed to circuits. These for our church, when I think of it. Why do not have proved a most seasonable and necessary supour Quarterly and Annual Conferences take this ply. But we regret that not one is found on our list of reserve, to enable us to avail ourselves of the desirable benefits of your theological institution.

When we reflect on the demand for foreign mis sionaries, and look forward to the contingencies of the coming year, we are humbled before the Lord, and pray him, with whom is the residue of the Spirit, to call and qualify, and send forth more laborers into his harvest, even a plentiful supply to minister before him in our native land, and to join the ranks of mbled in our annual conference, we hail with much those devoted missionaries whom you send forth to "preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ."

The beneficial results of the highly esteemed la bors of your excellent deputation, the Rev. Messrs. Atherton and Haswell, at our missionary anniversaries in the north, and the Rev. Messrs. Lessey and W. Shaw, in the south, will be found in the respectable increase to our missionary income for the year while their able ministrations of the words of etern al life have proved a general blessing to the congregations favored with their labors; and our social intercourse with them has greatly tended to cherish those hallowed feelings which flow from our unity in one faith, one Spirit, and one hope of our call-

Our venerable and much loved president, the Rev. have been favored with a more than ordinary effu- Richard Reece came to us in the fulness of the bless blessed revival of religion, and an increase of genu- tion, his pulpit labors, his superintendence of the

after filling up the vacancies thus occasioned, and Robert Newton-whose sudden and severe illness members to our connection in Ireland, in the course from death—was to us on this occasion a subject of

The fidelity and efficiency with which our great ble endeavor to provide more suitable accomodation by esteemed brother, the Rev. John Beecham, has atfor the families of our preachers; and we have an tended to all our concerns, especially to those of the missionary department, both in public and private,-With sentiments of no ordinary gratification, we are highly commendable, and has endeared him still

whereby we had been so long embarrassed and op- For a few days we were favored with the presence ressed, a report of which, by order of the confer- of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, secretary of the Canance, has been recently published, with devout ac- dian conference, whose ministry and communicaknowledgements to Almighty God, and with our tions, particularly respecting the Irish emigrants to

The Rev. John Tackaberry also visited us from portant object. To you, beloved fathers and breth- New York, and gave us much gratifying information en, for your parental and brotherly sympathy and concerning the extensive labors of our transatlantic peneficence on this, as well as on every other trying brethren, and the astonishing increase and influence occasion, we owe a debt of grateful attachment and af- of Methodism in the United States; from all which fection, which we shall be ever ready to acknow- we were led greatly to rejoice in our identity with the Wesleyan Methodists throughout the world. And On comparing the past with our present circum- in oneness of Gospel faith and labors we trust to live

Towards the close of our deliberations, some hours were purposely devoted to the consideration of the best and most scriptural means of preserving and proresponsibilities to him, seemed evidently to impress every mind. Many judicious and instructive remarks were made on the subject by the more aged and experienced brethien-the whole of which may be resolved into the apostles admonitory and divinely inspired counsel to his son Timothy; "Take heed uncourse, have filled us with astonishment and grief .- to thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them;

We have chosen as our representatives to your conference our beloved and confidential brethren

In conclusion, we feel persuaded that Methodism the labors of your missionaries in foreign and heath- has been raised up, and through much opposition en lands, together with the prosperity attendant on singularly preserved, in Ireland, by the good proviyour exertions at home, and the liberal supplies you dence of God, to accomplish some great purpose of have received for the support of the general work, his mercy in this our native land. And, therefore, to refuse them a place in the church militant; es. ration and joy. It is also gratifying to remark that, fully resolved, in his strength to live and labor for his

Signed, in behalf and by order of the confer-

THOMAS W. DOOLITTLE, Sec'y. Whitefriar-street, Dublin, July 9, 1836.

SIGNS OF A DYING OR DECAYING CHRISTIAN Sign 1. When you are so indifferent to assem-

ble, or frequent the church of God, that you can come, or you cannot come, at your own pleasure. 2. When in your most solemn worship, you are

quickly weary without warrantable cause. 3. When few sermons will please you; either you like not matter, or manner, or man, or place. 4. When you think you know enough.

Christ's table, or communion with the church of 6. When you have usually no great mind to

7. When reading the Holy Scriptures, is more

urdensome than delightful. 8. When you are mighty inquisitive after nov elties, or new things, rather than wholesome doc-

9. When you are so little prepared for the solemn assemblies, that they come before you think of them, or long for them. 10. When you go to the assembly more for fear

of the brethren's eye, than Christ's omniscient and all piercing eye. 11. When you had rather betray the name of Christ Jesus, and the credit of the gospel, by your

silence; than appear for it to your own suffering and disparagement. 12. When, at a small offence, you are usually so impatient, that you commit great sin.

13. When you are more careful to get the words of Christ's people, than the spirit of Christ's people: the form than the power.

14. When you are not much troubled at your own miscarriages, while they are kept from public

15. When you love least those Christians that deal most faithfully with you, in the opening of your faults, and tendering you remedies. 16. When you pray more for afflictions to be

removed than sanctified. 17. When under God's calamity, you can neither find necessity nor excellence to humble your-

self by fasting and prayer. 18. When the thoughts of your bosom-lust, or any other sin-is more prevalent with you than

lesser matters of God's law, and mighty careless about the weightier.

work of mortification, seems not of absolute necessity to you. 21. When you are so ignorant of your spiritual

standing, that you know not whether you grow or 22. When increase of time in Christ's acquaint-

ance, worketh decrease of affection to Christ's com-23. When great sins seem small, and small sins seem none at all.

24. When your tongue is frequent in complain ing of lesser miseries, and silent in praising for greater mercies.

25. When your sense of the great worth of time s so small, that you are prodigal. 26. When a watchful care for a godly life, and

Christian conversation, is more accidental than habitual 27. When care for your body is usually most

pleasant, and care for your soul usually most irk-28. When you are much a stranger to the prac

tical part of meditation on the Word and works of 29. When the thoughts of a dying Jesus, for your sins, doth little dissuade you from an unchris-

tian conversation. 30. When you can remember past sins commit-

ted, rather with liking than loathing. 31. When you can see spectacles of mortality

940,104, viz. children or unmarried, 8,066,422; married, 6,047,041; widowers, 722,611; soldiers, 303,231. Females, 16,629,118, viz. children and unmarried, 9,069,923; married, 5,056,855: widows 1,502,359.— The annual increase of the population is 172,084;annual number of marriages, 239,467; number of children annually abandoned, 33,625. There are born always 17 boys to 16 girls, and 13 legitimate children to 1 illegitimate. In every 28 born there is 1 abandoned. There is 1 birth for every 32 1-5 inhabitants. In the whole population there are 2,324,-722 illegitimate children of both sexes, and 1,092,910 individuals who have been abandoned to public charity from their birth. There are 7,600 persons annually brought before the Court of Assizes; 750,000 mendicants and vagabonds; 155,000 sick and in the hospitals, and 1,850,000 indigent people over the whole country. The absolute charges of the tax- No. 78 Court-st, 2 doors from Howard-st, Boston. paying part of the population are 1,052,679,762f, and if two millions of vagabonds, prisoners, &c. be deducted from the whole population, this gives 34f.

OFFERS for sale, at wholesale and retail, an extensive and prime assortment of HAT'S, CAI'S, GLOVES, NECK STOCKS, SUSPENDERS, and such articles as are usually be obtained at a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store. 50c. annually for the taxes and charges paid by each individual. - Galignani.

NEVINS' THOUGHTS.

The sublimest thoughts are conceived by the intellect when it is incited by pious emotion, There are many shining lights, which are not also burning lights.

Those may hope to be saved at the eleventh hour, who, when called at that hour, can plead that the communications on business, or designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid, unless conit is their first call; who can say, when asked why they stand idle, "Because no man hath hired us." Some never begin to pray till God has ceased to hear.

Genuine benevolence is not stationary, but peripatetic. It goeth about doing good.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite The attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books, published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best books on Education, for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the appropriation of discrimination. the approbation of discriminating Teachers, and also to have their books manufactured in a faithful manner.

neir books manuactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's Arithmetics—Parts I, II., and III.

2. Emerson's First, Second and Third Class Reading Books.

3. Emerson's National Spelling Book.

4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.

5. Emerson's Progressive Primer.

6. Goodrich's History of the United States, improved 54th 7. Goodrich's Questions to do.

cdition.

7. Goodrich's Questions to do.

8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.

9. The Child's History of the United States.

10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.

11. Bailey's Bakewell's Philosophy.

12. Lemprirer's Classical Dictionery, expurgated edition.

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18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free translation.

19. Wanostroch's French Grammar, 24th edition.

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22. Voltaire's Charles XII. in French with English Notes.

23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.

24. Whelpley's Compend of History.

25. Nichol's Elements of Natural Theology.

26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.

27. Webber's English Grammar.

28. Parley's Bible Geography for Common and Sabbath Schools.

29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy. 5. When a small occasion will keep you from

Schools.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy.
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric. 32. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry

32. Davies' Dourdon's Augusta.

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37. Davies' Analytical Geometry.

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39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Eugland.

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School Comm tices, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,

Nov. 2.

TO THE LADIES.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MOTT, the Female Physician, respectfully gives notice to her numerous friends, and the Ladies in general, that she has returned to Boston, from her visit to Europe, and re-commenced her profession, and has associated with her in the profession the MISSES HUNT, her former students; they may be found at No. 1 Spring street, corner of Leveret street, Boston. Having brought with her Herbs, Roots, and Essential Oils, not to be obtained in America, she will be enabled to meet diseases in their most formidable appearances. The many delicate complaints incident to the female frame, render any argument in favor of the propriety of Female Physicians unnecessary.

ny other sin—is more prevalent with you than deasing God.

19. When you are mighty curious about the esser matters of God's law, and mighty careless about the weightier.

20. When the Holy Spirit's help to the great work of mortification, seems not of absolute newsers to you.

gument in favor of the propriety of remaie Physicians undecessary.

The Patent Medicated Champoo Baths, will be administered to Ladies at any hour of the day. These Baths are medicated with different Herbs and Essential Oils to suit the diseases for which they are taken. The success which has attended the use every family. They are not only a cure, but also a preventive against chronic and contagious diseases, and have been found in Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Spinal affections, Humors &c. &c.

myanuacie in Kneumausm, Dyspepsia, Spinal anections, Humors, &c. &c.

Mrs. Mott has set apart every Friday for the purpose of attending to the diseases of children, ewing to the great number of applicants of that class.

[] No Gentleman can communicate with her except through a Wife or Mother.

Hours for seeing patients, from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Letters from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. Family Rights for the Patent Baths can be had on application.

A. L. HASKELL & CO.

A. L. HASKELL & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Furniture, Feathers Mattresses, Beds, &c. at Chambers Nos. 8 and 10 Dock Square—have on hand, and will continue to keep constantly for sale, in any quantity that may be wanted, the following articles, which will be sold on such terms as can but please the purchaser, viz:—Secretaries, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Grecian, Card, Pembroke and common Tables, Ladies' Work Tables, Bedsteads, Couches, Sofas. &c., Sofa Bedsteads, Cribs and Truckle Bedsteads, Mahogany and stained-wood Cradles, Fancy and common Chairs, Cabinet Chairs, Wash Stands and Toilet Tables, Counting Room and Portable Desks, Looking Glasses, Brass Fire Setts, Brass Time Pieces, Wooden Clocks, Bellows and Brushes.

Mattresses—Double bordered best Spanish hair, double bordered Russian hair, single bordered Russian Hair—different

ordered Russian hair, single bordered I

bordered Russian hair, single bordered Russian Hair—Gineseus qualities and prices.

FRATHERS—Best Northern Live Geese, Southern and Western do.; Russian of various kinds—all of which are warranted free from smell and moths.

BEDS—Feather Beds, of different qualities and prices; Bed Ticks, Pillows and Bolsters, ready made.

**a* Every article sold, warranted equal to recommendation. Business personally attended to, and all favors thankfully received.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES.

THE subscriber informs the public and individuals afflicted with Hermia, or Rupture, that he has removed his place of business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up stairs, entrance in the rear.

This arrangement will enable him to be in constant attendance. Having for more than eighteen years past been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied several hundred to persons within two years, and has had an opportunity of seeing a great number of individuals afflicted with the most distressing cases of Rupture, at the Hospital of the Charlestown Almshouse, of which his father, Deacon Gideon Foster, has been the keeper for more than 22 years;—he is now confident he can give every individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him. He has separate apartments for the accommodation of different individuals at the same time, and has every facility for fitting these important articles.—A variety of instruments will be retended to by Mrs. Foster, at their residences—or at the above place, where a room is provided for all those who call.

The number of males in France was, in 1831, 15, 940,104, viz. children or unmarried, 8,066,422; married, 6,047,041, widelyways 729,611, soldiers 303,921.

alone at any time, at the above place.

* Trusses repaired, at the shortest notice.

The undersigned's Trusses have been recommended to the public, one year since, by Dr. J. C. WARREN of this city, and he is permitted to refer to Drs. WLKER and THOMPSON of Charlestown.

J. FREDERIC FOSTER.

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Establishment,

GOVE & LOCKE, No. 60 Commercial Street, Boston, (Opposite Eastern Pocket Pier,)
CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of CLOTHING, both for citizens and seamen; also OILED CLOTHES and COVERED HATS, together with a general assortment of BOOT'S and SHOES, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.

approved credit.

TWHALEMEN SUPPLIED.

JOSIAH S. GALE,

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1 The Herald is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum if paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen months, unless paid. 3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents to

taining \$10.00, or five subscribers. 5. All biographics, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of sub scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no mis

Publis

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William C. Br

David H. E

Office No. 19 W: FOR ZION' WILBRAHAM WESI

MR. EDITOR-At the tion I sent you some time might at a future period information respecting th You are aware, sir, this verbial, no less for its re

literary and scientific s referred to in my first l particulars more especia will go to exhibit those c particularly contributed spect to its success in te 1. Its Location .- This world, though not exactl I visited the town. M place and situation of t

cumstance of the kind. considerable numbers. h ror, and hence have be their arrival. The excell been so long and loudly supposed the place to be But when they have cor and found it a little cou along at the base of a s or nothing of interest e course have been disap just the place for a school to divert the attention. place. The whole inter in the school. Wicked common at other instihere. He who will be the thousand exercises scholars are not allowed country at pleasure. I by the permission of the farther security for the application of boys, all arranged in a departmen immediate supervision their studies and recrea may be indisposed to st cannot very well avoid

2. The amount of t and of course to each in cording to the publishe just received, the board eight teachers. Six of tire attention to recitat ers in similar institution classes each per day, th of which they spend a the labor of correcting weekly, hearing and c the other labors necess fice in such an institu only that their task i amount of instruction According to this arran three branches, say Gr tronomy, sits three full could not learn under only who will not, und 3. The interest of

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characteristic of the w sir, is a matter of as n as in preaching, leaving out of the question. pirited manner, is not pressions. Students of the importance of the teacher. If he ca son the easiest way feels the inspiration of if in teaching the na burning interest which Creator in all his v thousand glorious n these studies lead, he make an impression. when trying to illust stand it? Do you? Said another who h teresting principle, his class full in the expression of counter sion of the idea was ca ed, "I don't see that again." A few such led me to the couch learn under the ins never fear the disaste of a clear understan 4. To the foregoing

the Library, Reading Chemical and Philos Philosophical Societ Club and Lyceum, a ry Society. These share to the rapid in go to account in son the institution has a as appears from the selected volumes. covered on visiting erary, political and tion to the Cabinet, stand they are very tution. Seeing Mr. to be himse'f a comp you my meaning me of it, in all its brane ing with his telesco